May 31, 1770. NUMB. 2162.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

On Saturday laſt the Ship WARWICK, *Captain* DAVIDSON, *arrived here from Briſtol, by whom we have the following Advices, viz.*

LONDON, TUESDAY, March 27.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

IN my laſt Letter I offered you my Opinion of the Truth and Propriety of his Majeſty's Anſwer to the City of London, conſidering it merely as the Speech of a Miniſter, drawn up in his own Defence, and delivered, as uſual, by the Chief Magiſtrate. I would ſeparate, as much as poſſible, the King's perſonal Character and Behaviour from the Acts of the preſent Government; I wiſh it to be underſtood that his Majeſty had in Effect no more Concern in the Subſtance of what he ſaid, than Sir James Hodges had in the Remonſtrance, and that as Sir James, in Virtue of his Office, was obliged to ſpeak the Sentiments of the People, his Majeſty might think himſelf bound by the ſame official Obligation, to give a graceful Utterance to the Sentiments of his Miniſter. The cold Formality of a well-repeated Leſſon, is widely diſtant from the animated Expreſſion of the Heart.

This Diſtinction, however, is only true with reſpect to the Meaſure itſelf. The Conſequences of it reach beyond the Miniſter, and materially affect his Majeſty's Honour. In their own Nature they are formidable enough to alarm a Man of Prudence, and diſgraceful enough to afflict a Man of Spirit. A Subject, whoſe ſincere Attachment to his Majeſty's Perſon and Family is founded upon rational Principles, will not, in the preſent Conjuncture, be ſcrupulous of alarming, or even of afflicting his Sovereign. I know there is another Sort of Loyalty, of which his Majeſty has had plentiful Experience. When the Loyalty of Tories, Jacobites, and Scotchmen, has once taken Poſſeſſion of an unhappy Prince, it ſeldom leaves him without accompliſhing his Deſtruction. When the Poiſon of their Doctrines has tainted the natural Benevolence of his Diſpoſition, when their inſidious Councils have corrupted the *Stamina* of his Government, what Antidote can reſtore him to his political Health and Honour, but the firm Sincerity of his Engliſh Subjects?

It has not been uſual in this Country, at leaſt ſince the Days of Charles the Firſt, to ſee the Sovereign perſonally at Variance, or engaged in a direct Altercation with his Subjects. Acts of Grace and Indulgence are wiſely appropriated to him, and ſhould conſtantly be performed by himſelf. He never ſhould appear, but in an amiable Light to his Subjects. Even in France, as long as any Ideas of a limited Monarchy were thought worth preſerving, it was a Maxim, that no Man ſhould leave the Royal Preſence diſcontented. They have loſt or renounced the moderate Principles of their Government, and now, when their Parliaments venture to remonſtrate, the Tyrant comes forward, and anſwers abſolutely for himſelf. The Spirit of their preſent Conſtitution requires that the King ſhould be feared, and the Principle, I believe, is tolerably ſupported by the Fact. But, in *our* political Syſtem, the Theory is at Variance with the Practice, for the King ſhould be beloved. Meaſures of greater Severity may, indeed, in ſome Circumſtances, be neceſſary; but the Miniſter, who adviſes, ſhould take the Execution and Odium of them entirely upon himſelf. He not only betrays his Maſter, but violates the Spirit of the Engliſh Conſtitution, when he expoſes the Chief Magiſtrate to the perſonal Hatred or Contempt of his Subjects. When we ſpeak of the Firmneſs of Government, we mean an uniform Syſtem of Meaſures, deliberately adopted, and reſolutely maintained by the Servants of the Crown, not a peeviſh Aſperity in the Language or Behaviour of the Sovereign. The Government of a weak, irreſolute Monarch, may be wiſe, moderate, and firm;---that of an obſtinate capricious Prince, on the contrary, may be feeble, undetermined, and relaxed. The Reputation of public Meaſures depends upon the Miniſter, who is reſponſible, not upon the King, whoſe private Opinions are not ſuppoſed to have Weight againſt the Advice of his Council, whoſe perſonal Authority ſhould therefore never be interpoſed in public Affairs. This, I believe, is true, conſtitutional Doctrine. But, for a Moment, let us ſuppoſe it falſe. Let it be taken for granted that an Occaſion may ariſe, in which a King of England ſhall be compelled to take upon himſelf the ungrateful Office of rejecting the Petitions, and cenſuring the Conduct of his Subjects; and let the City Remonſtrance be ſuppoſed to have created ſo extraordinary an Occaſion. On this Principle, which I preſume no Friend of Adminiſtration will diſpute, let the Wiſdom and Spirit of the Miniſtry be examined. They adviſe the King to hazard his Dignity, by a poſitive Declaration of his own Sentiments;----they ſuggeſt to him a Language full of Severity and Reproach. What follows? When his Majeſty had taken ſo deciſive a Part in Support of his Miniſtry and Parliament, he had a Right to expect from *them* a reciprocal Demonſtration of Firmneſs in their own Cauſe, and of Zeal for *his* Honour. He had Reaſon to expect (and ſuch, I doubt not, were the bluſtering Promiſes of Lord North) that the Perſons, whom he had been adviſed to charge with having failed in their Reſpect to him, with having injured Parliament, and violated the Principles of the Conſtitution, ſhould not have been permitted to eſcape without ſome ſevere Marks of the Diſpleaſure, and Vengeance of Parliament. As the Matter ſtands, the Miniſter, after placing his Sovereign in the moſt unfavourable Light to his Subjects, and after attempting to fix the Ridicule and Odium of his own precipitate Meaſures upon the Royal Character, leaves him a ſolitary Figure upon the Scene, to recal, if he can, or to compenſate, by future Compliances, for one unhappy Demonſtration of ill-ſupported Firmneſs, and ineffectual Reſentment.---As a Man of Spirit, his Majeſty cannot but be ſenſible, that the lofty Terms, in which he was perſuaded to reprimand the City, when united with the ſilly Concluſion of the Buſineſs, reſemble the Pomp of a mock Tragedy, where the moſt pathetic Sentiments, and even the Sufferings of the Hero, are calculated for Deriſion.

Such has been the boaſted Firmneſs and Conſiſtency of a Miniſter, whoſe Appearance in the Houſe of Commons was thought eſſential to the King's Service;----whoſe Preſence was to influence every Diviſion;---who had a Voice to perſuade, an Eye to penetrate, a Geſture to command. The Reputation of theſe great Qualities has been fatal to his Friends. The little Dignity of Mr. Ellis has been committed. The Mine was ſunk;---Combuſtibles provided, and Welbore Ellis, the Guy Faux of the Fable, waited only for the Signal of Command. All of a ſudden, the Country Gentlemen diſcover how groſly they have been deceived;---the Miniſter's Heart fails him, the grand Plot is defeated in a Moment, and poor Mr. Ellis and his Motion taken into Cuſtody. From the Event of Friday laſt, one would imagine that ſome Fatality hung over this Gentleman. Whether he makes or ſuppreſſes a Motion, he is equally ſure of his Diſgrace. But the Complexion of the Times will ſuffer no Man to be Vice-treaſurer of Ireland with Impunity.

I do not mean to expreſs the ſmalleſt Anxiety for the Miniſter's Reputation. He acts ſeparately for himſelf, and the moſt ſhameful Inconſiſtency may perhaps be no Diſgrace to him. But when the Sovereign, who repreſents the Majeſty of the State, appears in Perſon, his Dignity ſhould be ſupported. The Occaſion ſhould be important;----the Plan well conſidered;----the execution ſteady, and conſiſtent. My Zeal for his Majeſty's real Honour compels me to aſſert, that it has been too much the Syſtem of the preſent Reign, to introduce him perſonally, either to act for, or to defend his Servants. They perſuade him to do what is properly *their* buſineſs, and deſert him in the Midſt of it. Yet this is an Inconvenience, to which he muſt for ever be expoſed, while he adheres to a Miniſtry divided among themſelves, or unequal, in Credit and Ability, to the great Taſk they have undertaken. Inſtead of reſerving the Interpoſition of the Royal Perſonage, as the laſt Reſource of Government, their Weakneſs obliges them to apply it to every ordinary Occaſion, and to render it cheap and common in the Opinion of the People. Inſtead of ſupporting their Maſter, they look to *him* for Support, and for the Emolument of remaining one Day more in Office, care not how much his ſacred Character is proſtituted and diſhonoured.

If I thought it poſſible for this Paper to reach the Cloſet, I would venture to appeal at once to his Majeſty's Judgment. I would aſk him, but in the moſt reſpectful Terms, "As you are "a young Man, Sir, who ought to have a Life of Happineſs in "Proſpect;----as you are a Huſband;---as you are a Father "[your filial Duties I own have been religiouſly performed] is it, "*bona Fide*, for your Intereſt, or your Honour, to ſacrifice "your domeſtic Tranquility, and to live in a perpetual Diſagree-"ment with your People, merely to preſerve ſuch a Chain of "Beings, as North, Barrington, Weymouth, Gower, Ellis, "Onſlow, Rigby, Jerry Dyſon, and Sandwich? Their very "Names are a Satyr upon all Government, and I defy the graveſt "of your Chaplains to read the Catalogue without laughing."

For my own Part, Sir, I have always conſidered Addreſſes from Parliaments as a faſhionable, unmeaning Formality. Uſurpers, Ideots, and Tyrants, have been ſucceſſively complimented, with almoſt the ſame Profeſſions of Duty and Affection. But let us ſuppoſe them to mean exactly what they profeſs. The Conſequences deſerve to be conſidered. Either the Sovereign is a Man of high Spirit, and dangerous Ambition, ready to take Advantage of the Treachery of his Parliament, ready to accept of the Surrender they make him of the public Liberty;---or he is a mild, undeſigning Prince, who, provided they indulge him with a little State and Pageantry, would of himſelf intend no Miſchief. On the firſt Suppoſition, it muſt ſoon be decided by the Sword, whether the Conſtitution ſhould be loſt or preſerved. On the ſecond, a Prince no way qualified for the Execution of a great and hazardous Enterprize, and without any determined Object in View, may nevertheleſs be driven into ſuch deſperate Meaſures, as may lead directly to his Ruin, or diſgrace himſelf by a ſhameful Fluctuation between the Extremes of Violence at one Moment, and Timidity at another. The Miniſter perhaps may have Reaſon to be ſatisfied with the Succeſs of the preſent Hour, and with the Profits of his Employment. He is the Tenant of the Day, and has no Intereſt in the Inheritance. The Sovereign himſelf is bound by other Obligations, and ought to look forward to a ſuperior, a permanent Intereſt. His paternal Tenderneſs ſhould remind him how many Hoſtages he has given to Society. The Ties of Nature come powerfully in Aid of Oaths and Proteſtations. The Father, who conſiders his own precarious State of Health, and the poſſible Hazard of a long Minority, will wiſh to ſee the Family Eſtate free and unencumbered. What is the Dignity of the Crown, though it were really maintained;---what is the Honour of Parliament, ſuppoſing it could exiſt without any Foundation of Integrity and Juſtice;---or what is the vain Reputation of Firmneſs, even if the Scheme of Government were uniform and conſiſtent, compared with the Heart-felt Affections of the People, with the Happineſs and Security of the Royal Family, or even with the grateful Acclamations of the Populace? Whatever Stile of Contempt may be adopted by Miniſters or Parliaments, no Man ſincerely deſpiſes the Voice of the Engliſh Nation. The Houſe of Commons are only Interpreters, whoſe Duty it is to convey the Senſe of the People faithfully to the Crown. If the Interpretation be falſe or imperfect, the conſtituent Powers are called upon to deliver their own Sentiments. Their Speech is rude, but intelligible; their Geſtures fierce, but full of Explanation. Perplexed by Sophiſtries, their honeſt Eloquence riſes into Action. The firſt Appeal was to the Integrity of their Repreſentatives;---the ſecond to the King's Juſtice;---the laſt Argument of the People, whenever they have Recourſe to it, will carry more perhaps than Perſuaſion to Parliament, or Supplication to the Throne.

[*Publ. Adv.*] JUNIUS.

VENICE, March 1.

WE are informed from Barcelona, that ten Spaniſh Men of War are cruizing in the Streights of Gibraltar, to obſerve the Motions of the Ruſſian Fleet; and the laſt Letters from Provence aſſure, that there are actually in the Ports of that Province 22 new Ships of the Line, 10 Frigates, and ſix Chebecs, ready to put to Sea.

Peterſburgh, Feb. 23. According to the laſt Advices received from the Army commanded by Count Romanzow, the Enemy, after their Defeat near Fockſchany, meditated the Surpriſe of Bucharest (the Capital of Wallachia) and the Eſtabliſhment of a new Hoſpodar. For theſe Purpoſes, they appeared, to the Number of 1000 Cavalry, before that City, on the 24th of January, but were ſoon repulſed beyond the Ordyſch. At the ſame Time they publiſhed a Manifeſto under the Name of this new Prince, exhorting the Inhabitants to return to their Allegiance to the Porte. On the following Day, all the Infantry and Cavalry which the Enemy could aſſemble, forming an Army of about 20,000 Men, commanded by ſeveral Pachas, and the new Hoſpodar, advanced to attack the Capital.

Our Artillery and Small-Arms played upon them ſo ſucceſsfully from the advanced Redoubts, that they were obliged to retire without deſtroying even the Suburbs, which they endeavoured to burn.

Having failed of Succeſs in every Attempt, they at laſt fell into Confuſion, and fled. Mr. Samatrien purſued them as far as Ordyſch, and took from them a Quantity of Ammunition, and Cattle, laden with Proviſion and Forage.

Warſaw, March 7. A Courier is juſt arrived with Advice of another conſiderable Advantage which the Ruſſians have gained over the Turks, the Subſtance of which is as follows: The new Grand Vizir having received Orders from the Grand Signor to uſe his utmoſt Endeavour to oblige the Ruſſians to retire from the Provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, or at leaſt to prevent their paſſing the Danube; and knowing moreover, that Lieut. Gen. de Stoffeln was on the March towards Brailow, detached 20,000 Men, who croſſed that River at Siliſtria, in order to advance to Bucharest, the Capital of Wallachia. The Ruſſian General receiving Intelligence of theſe Motions, immediately quitted Brailow, and went to Dziurgoway, to wait for the Enemy. The latter arriving ſoon after, attacked the Ruſſians with great Spirit, but without Succeſs. In the Heat of the Action Major Gen. Potemkin took the Enemy in Flank with ſo much Succeſs, that they were entirely defeated. Their Loſs in killed and wounded is about 3000 Men, and near 1500 were taken Priſoners: Moſt of their Cannon and Baggage likewiſe fell into the Hands of the Conquerors.

Another Account ſays, that the above Action happened on the 8th of February, that 3000 Turks were left dead on the Spot, and 2000 taken Priſoners.

Genoa Feb. 26. They write from Cadiz, that many Ruſſian Men of War have lately paſſed the Streights of Gibraltar, to join the other Veſſels at Port Mahon; They add, that a Rupture between England and Spain is much apprehended.

Venice, March 3. The Arrival of the Ruſſian Fleet gives a great deal of Uneaſineſs to the Divan. All the Greeks, who inhabit the Morea, have juſt been diſarmed anew; and the Pacha of Salonica has ſignified to the Inhabitants of Macedonia, that if they give Room for ſuſpecting that they carry on the leaſt Correſpondence with the Ruſſians, they ſhall be directly put to the Sword, their Effects confiſcated, and their houſes deſtroyed from the very Foundation.

Warſaw, March 10. Prince Wolkonſi has received from General Count Romanzow, an ample Detail of the new Advantage gained over a Body of Turks by Lieut. General Stoffeln, near Bucharest. The Trophies taken by the Ruſſians are a Silk Saudiac, or grand Standard, embroidered with Gold, ſeveral Horſes Tails, a Staff of Command, and twenty Pieces of Braſs Cannon. The Turks had 3000 Men killed on the Spot; and the Loſs of the Ruſſians is about 300 killed and wounded. Among the former are, Major Neyking, of the Regiment of Huſſars of Servia, and a Captain of the Regiment of Szyrwan. Major Gen. Samatuin, Lieut. Col. Peterſon, and the Majors Lewachaw and Pryden, are among the Wounded. The Ruſſian grand Army are now marching towards the Danube, whilſt the ſecond is advancing on the Side of Bender and Oczakow. The News of the taking the Caſtle of Brailow is premature.

LONDON.

March 15. We hear that a certain patriotic Dignitary intends to go to the King's-bench-priſon on the 18th of April, in his Coach and ſix, to attend the Enlargement of a popular Priſoner, whither, it is ſaid, he will be waited on by 15,000 Perſons.

It is poſitively aſſerted, at the Weſt End of the Town, that ſeveral great Officers about the Court, in order to convince the World of their real Regard for the public Good, have entered into a Reſolution to give up their Salaries, and all other Kinds of Emolument, during the Time they are employed in the Service of their Country. An Example of Diſintereſtedneſs hardly to be parallelled!

It is reported, that the Accounts of the ſeveral ſucceeding Adminiſtrations, during the Years 1762, 1763, 1764, *and* 1765, *will be laid before a Committee of Enquiry, and be ſeverally and minutely examined into.*

We can venture to aſſure our Readers, that every Demand upon the Civil Liſt is actually paid to the 5th Day of January laſt; and that there is at this Time no Arrear whatſoever. The Aſſertions to the contrary, are intirely without Foundation.

The following Billet Mungo Campbell ſent to his Wife, in a Letter to a Friend, a few Hours before he hanged himſelf.

"*You will find, my long and faithful Companion, I have kept my Word with you----Since I muſt die, becauſe I would not ſurrender my Arms to a tyrannic Lord, I am reſolved to avoid being a public Spectacle----E'er you receive this I am no more. May every Happineſs attend you on Earth, and may we meet in Eternity, is the earneſt Wiſh of yours even in Death.*

Tolbooth, Feb. 24. MUNGO CAMPBELL."

Some Letters from Berlin mention, that a great Perſonage there ſeems to diſcover Symptoms of being alarmed at the rapid Progreſs of the Ruſſian Armies againſt the Grand Signor.

Some Letters from Genoa mention, that a Ruſſian Man of War of the Line had juſt put in there, of which the Senate were no ſooner informed, than they ſtrictly prohibited all Intercourſe between them and the Subjects of the Republick.

March 17. *A private Letter from a Gentleman at Paris to his Friend in London, concludes thus;---"We have had terrible Doings in our Finances: The new Comptroller is playing the Devil.---The Credit of France has received ſuch a Blow by theſe Manœuvres, as will not be recovered for many Years.---You need not be afraid of a Rupture with France. She cannot go to War without Money; and what Foreigner in his Senſes will lend her any? Who would lay out his Money in ſuch precarious Funds, when he may purchaſe Stock in England, ſecured by the Faith of a Britiſh Parliament?"*

According to Letters from Ruſſia, they talk there of fitting out a new Fleet of twelve Ships of the Line, the Command of which is to be given to the Sieur Roſmin, who is ſaid to have ſerved, in the laſt War but one, under our brave Engliſh Admiral Warren.

A pragmatic Nobleman on Wedneſday, in the Hearing of a Liveryman, ſneeringly aſked, Who are theſe THINGS? "*They are (replied the honeſt Citizen) the Livery of the City----and heartily deſpiſe the* Livery *of the Court.*

Four Expulſions more are confidently talked of.

A Letter from Toulon, dated February 18, *ſays, "A Frigate is arrived here from Corſica, by which we have received Advice, that purſuant to the King's Edict, the Effects of the Corſicans who thought proper to follow the Fortunes of Paoli, and would not return to their Country, have been confiſcated. Mr. Quenza, who formerly commanded at Porto Vecchio under that General, is here in Baniſhment; and M. Barbaggio, Nephew of the General, who was Priſoner here, is retired to Legborn, with his Son and Daughter.*

On Wedneſday, as the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor alighted from his Coach at St. James's, and was going into the Palace to preſent the Remonſtrance, a Man among the Crowd cried out, "God bleſs your Lordſhip, never fear, if you ſhould be ſent to the Tow'r, you will not remain there long, I promiſe you."

[*For new Adverti*ſements, *ſee the Fourth Page.*]

VENICE, March 3.

By Advices from Bulgaria we learn, that the Grand Vizir remains in his Camp at Babadagh; that his Army is encreased to 90,000 Men; that every Thing wears a more favourable Aspect; that the Troops are exercised without Intermission; that every Means is used to restore Subordination; and that the Military Chest, which had been sent to the interior Part of the Province for Safety, had been brought back to the Head Quarters.

Dublin, March 18. The eight following Noblemen and Gentlemen have been struck off the List of Privy Counsellors here: The Earls of Shannon, Lanesborough and Louth; the Speaker of the House of Commons, Sir William Fownes, Bart. Sir William Mayne, Bart. Hercules Langford Rowley, Esq; and William Brownloy, Esq; William Brabaxon Ponsonby, Esq; Son of the Speaker, is dismissed from his Place of Examinator of the Customs: Lord Annaly, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, has agreed to resign upon a Pension; and John Hely Hutchinson, Esq; (who is Alnagar) is to succeed him, and to have a Peerage; Lord Dunkellyn is appointed Governor of the County of Galway.

LONDON.

March 21. In order to effectually put a Stop to any more Answers to certain disagreeable Subjects which are now on the Carpet, we hear an illustrious Assembly will be prorogued till October next; in the Interval a minute and strict Enquiry will be set on Foot, in order to have Time to investigate the real Cause of the Grievances which are pretended to exist among the People; and in Fact, a constitutional Remedy will be immediately applied. A Plan of this Nature, it is said, has been advised by a certain noble Lord in the Majority.

We are informed, that if any more Notice should be taken of Lord Chatham's Words in the House of Peers, respecting the Dismission of the late Lord Chancellor (Camden) that those two Noblemen have so concerted Matters as to produce Proofs of the Truth of this Assertion.

It is reported, that in a Conference his Majesty had lately with Lord Chatham, that Nobleman told him, that he should think himself obliged at all Times to stand up in Defence of his M----'s just Rights; but that he should also think himself a Traitor to his Country to screen any base Transactions from the People, who were so amazingly cheated.

It is said, that his M------- is extremely chagrined at the Words which Lord Chatham made use of in the House of Peers.

We are told, that Lord Chatham has an undoubted Right to refuse giving Proofs of some late extraordinary Assertions in the upper Club, unless, at the Time of delivering them, he had been vested with some Post in Administration.

It is said that some unpopular Gentlemen are preparing for a Tour to the Continent, in Consequence of the warm Debates in the House of Lords, fearing that some Affairs (greatly derogatory to their Honour) should come to Light.

Informations are filed against the Author of Numbers III and IV of a political Paper, called THE WHISPERER.

We hear that a spirited Borough in the West, intend to declare in their Remonstrance, that unless a Redress of Grievances be obtained, they will not comply with any Requisition of Government, since the Laws are so shamefully violated.

A patriotic Officer declared on Tuesday in a certain Place, that "he still continued of the same Opinion as he had held for some Time past, and that he looked upon the present as no Parliament."

March 22. A Member of the upper Club, made the following Remarks on Monday, when speaking of the assumed Power of a certain Assembly; "That should a Majority therein take it into their Heads to vote themselves perpetual, for the Good of the Nation, he could not see how they could be prevented, as that honourable Club had solemnly declared it beyond their Province, to interfere with the Divisions of those Self-electors."

By our last Letters from Constantinople, we have the following Copy of a circular Order from the Grand Signor, for the Observation of a Day of Humiliation throughout all the Provinces of his Empire (in Consequence of the uncommon Success of his Enemies) which has lately been published, in which the strictest Abstinence is enjoined to all true Mussulmen. The Mufti, and those belonging to the Church, were to appear dressed as Penitents, and in all public Places to implore the Assistance of the Almighty. At Mecca, the sepulchral Urn of Mahomet was to be exposed to the People, with very singular Ceremonies. The Inhabitants and Pilgrims were to march 6 Times round the Urn, singing in a doleful Manner the Song of Calamity; a solemn and general Procession of 25 Miles round was to conclude the whole in the following Order. I. Six Hundred Persons, clothed in Habits stained with Blood, their Heads uncovered, their Feet naked, bearing Urns filled with the Bones of the Dead, armed with broken Spears, Bows, Arrows, &c. II. Three Hundred Penitents, in Garments covered with Blood and Ashes, making loud Lamentations, beating their Beasts, &c. III. Six Hundred naked Men from the Head to the Middle, slashing their Shoulders and Sides with Branches of Thorns, till their Blood runs down to the Ground. IV. The Urn of the Prophet, borne by 30 Spahis, without Turbans, surrounded by 30 Pachas, with drawn Scymiters in their Hands, to assassinate upon the Spot whoever should have the Presumption to regard with an irreligous Eye the Ashes of Mahomet, and to throw their Bodies immediately to the Dogs for Food. V. At every fifth Part of a Mile they cut the Throat of a Jew, and slay an Ass; so that during the Procession, 125 Jews, and as many Asses, are left on the Road, bathed in their Blood. VI. Thirty Pachas, defiled with the Blood of the Jews, bearing Horse Whips, with which they continually strike the Ground, in order to raise the Dust. VII. Three Hundred Janissaries with Staves, intreating Mercy of God. VIII. The Vizir, with a Sky-coloured Turban, mounted on a lame Jackass, which he continually strikes on the Head with a Bullrush, crying, "pardon, O Lord, my Ingratitude!" IX. A Chest filled with Gold, which is distributed to the Poor. X. The Solemnity is closed with a great Multitude, Hermits, Penitents, &c. who cut themselves with Knives, and invoke the Deity to give them Power over their Enemies.

March 27. A foreign Ambassador at our Court is said to have demanded a categorical Answer, relative to the Intentions of Great-Britain, should the King his Master find it absolutely necessary to oppose the Russian Court in the present War against the Grand Signor.

We are well informed, that a Cabinet Council is appointed to be held in a few Days, for the sole Purpose of determining upon Measures to be taken, in case Remonstrances are to be sent from the different petitioning Counties.

It was remarked by some Gentlemen, who were present at the Time the Minority were proceeding to the Mansion-house, that a great Part of the Populace had Tickets in their Hats, on which was the following Inscription: "Annual Parliaments. Equal Representations. Place and Pension Bills." And also that this was the universal Cry of the People, which sufficiently evinces it to be their Opinion, that the Want of Redress in these important Points, is the Basis of all their Grievances.

It is mentioned with Triumph at the West End of the Town, that the Coup de Grace has been given to the feeble Efforts of the Opposition, by the late Address of both Houses.

It is reported, that three popular Citizens will sooner suffer the severest Punishment, than bend the Knee in a certain Place.

The Ministry seem to depend on the old Observation for their Safety, as they cannot rest it on the Goodness of their Cause, "*That Pillars will break the Force of Swords.*"

It is confidently said, in case the present Speaker of the House of Commons should be appointed Lord Chancellor, which is now looked on as certain, that William de Gray, Esq; his Majesty's Attorney General, will be put in Nomination as a Candidate to succeed him in the Chair.

It is now said, that as soon as the Parliament is prorogued, Lord North will resign as first Lord of the Treasury, in Favour of Earl Gower, in order that his Grace the Duke of Grafton may come into the Ministry again, by succeeding the latter as President of the Privy Council.

It is positively asserted, that To-morrow Edward Thurloe, Esq; will kiss Hands on being appointed his Majesty's Solicitor General.

They write from Constantinople, that they had just received the disagreeable News of 25 Sail of Turkish Transports having been lost in a Storm, on the Black Sea.

They write from Leghorn, that the Ottoman Porte has actually been obliged to buy the Neutrality of several petty Italian, and other States, in the present War, whom they formerly despised.

The Confederates of Poland, since their late Defeat by the Russians, we are told, being unable any longer to keep the Field, now range the Country, like so many Banditti, in small Bodies, plundering and destroying what they can lay Hands on.

The Count de Vaux is fallen greatly under the Displeasure of the French King, for some late disadvantageous Transactions respecting the Island of Corsica.

The Duke of G-----n told Lord C-----m in the House of L--ds the other Day, that he should not be so severe on the Rewards bestowed on others by the Crown, while it is notorious he had for his own Services, *Peer*, *Pension*, and *Pynsent*.

We are much concerned to tell the Public, that several large Vessels are already sailed with Ballast, and many more will follow them in a few Days, belonging to Philadelphia and New-York, whose usual Loading of Spring Goods, generally amounted to about 300,000 l. but now Necessaries for their Passage were all they required.

We hear a Prosecution was certainly commenced last Night against the Publisher of the third Number of the Whisperer.

March 29. *It is said that a Motion will be made at the present Assizes for the City and County of York, for to call a Meeting, in order to consider of presenting a R----------e to his M-----y.*

We hear that a Vacancy is shortly expected, by an Expulsion of a very extraordinary Nature.

A Great Personage has countermanded his Orders about a speedy Removal to Richmond, it having since been deemed improper at this critical Time.

A Foreigner of some Rank, having given his Tongue great and indecent Liberties in a certain public Place, in traducing a Great Personage and his Ministers, has been given to understand, that such Behaviour in any other Country would have endangered his Life; and that if he is not more cautious of uttering such Expressions for the future, proper Notice will be taken of him.

The King *of a* free People, *is not only the* greatest *of Kings, but the most* safe and secure *in his Throne; for he hath the Laws of the Land for the Guidance of his Government, which he cannot but know; and whilst* he maintains them, his People *will never* forsake him. *On the contrary, despotic Monarchs are only* Kings of Slaves; *and as they have no Direction for their Government, but their own Will and Pleasure, they are very apt to oppress their Subjects to that Degree, as to make even* Slaves *in Desperation rise up in Arms against them, and take away their Crowns. Wherefore* he, *who hath the Honour of being the* King of a free People, seeks his own Degradation and Dethronement, *when he strives to make them* Slaves.

This Day his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave his Royal Assent to the Bill for raising 1,800,000 *l. by Loans or Exchequer Bills, for the Year* 1770. *The Bill for defraying the Charge of paying and cloathing the Militia for one Year. The Bill to permit the Exportation of Malt. And to several other Bills.*

March 30. Copies of the Westminster Petition, Address, and Remonstrance, have been sent to all the petitioning Counties and Boroughs in the Kingdom.

This Day, at Noon, a great Number of the Freeholders of Middlesex, met at the Assembly Room in Mile End; when Mr. Sheriff Sawbridge addressed them in a short Speech, wherein he informed them of the Intent of their Meeting, which was to consider of an humble Address, Remonstrance, and Petition, to his Majesty, and further acquainted them, that Mr. Sheriff Townsend could not be there, on Account of the recent Death of his Father, adding, that he would take the Chair in his Absence. He then informed them, that Mr. Adair had prepared a Remonstrance, and would soon arrive with it.

Mr. Horne then got up, and made a most elaborate Speech, which lasted an Hour and a Half, in which he gave a clear and distinct historical Account of the several Causes of the Grievances the People laboured under, beginning with the early Sufferings and continued Persecutions of Mr. Wilkes, and excellently embellished his Account with many curious Remarks on the Conduct of the Ministry, all which was received with universal Acclamations, by the whole Company. He then said, that he had several Things to propose, but being tired, he begged the Remonstrance, which was then come, might be read, and it being read by Mr. Adair, was highly applauded, as a spirited Performance.

Then Mr. Sheriff Sawbridge read it aloud, and after that, put the Question, if it was the Pleasure of the Freeholders, that it should be presented to his Majesty as their Remonstrance, and, on a Show of Hands, there appeared one Freeholder only against it; Mr. Munday, Pewterer, in East-Smithfield, and Brother-in-Law to Justice Wilson's Clerk.

Mr. Horne then stepped forward, and said, the Remonstrance conveyed his Intentions so fully, that he deemed it unnecessary to offer the Proposals he intended.

Then the Thanks of the Freeholders were given to the Sheriffs as Senators, Magistrates, and Officers, for their patriotic Conduct:---Thanks were likewise given to Mr. Horne, Mr. Adair, and Dr. Wilson, who were present, and promised to attend the Freeholders when they went up with the Remonstrance to his Majesty. Mr. Sawbridge informed them, Mr. Serjeant Glynn was confined with the Gout, or he would have been present; and if he was able to go out, he would attend on the Presentation of their Remonstrance, as he had read and approved of it.

Mr. Horne, in the Course of his Speech, expatiating on the Prostitution of Honours and Emoluments, remarked, that Sir Fletcher Norton had been created Chief Justice in Eyre, with a Salary of 3000 l. per Ann. which Sinecure used formerly to be enjoyed by the first of our Nobility, with a Salary of 1500 l. a Year, as a Reward for faithful Services; that the same Gentleman had since been appointed Speaker of the House of Commons, which Office produced at least double that Income; and that his Sons likewise enjoyed very lucrative Employments under the Crown; but at the same Time, that he might do Justice to Sir Fletcher's Modesty, he assured the Company, that he knew that Gentleman had lately declared, he had not asked for any further Gratification for a Month past.

We are informed, that 2,993,375 l. remaining in the Exchequer, disposable by Parliament, will be employed for the Service of the present Year.

It is said that the Coach Tax, which is every Quarter increasing, now produces near 80,000 l. per Annum.

A Motion was made in a certain Society, that as there was Plenty of Corn in the Kingdom, and that the Corn now in the Ground has the Appearance of being very plentiful, for allowing the Exportation of Wheat, when, after a Debate, the same was rejected by a great Majority.

A certain great Man was, the other Day, again so warm against those who had planned and executed certain Measures, and so ardent in the Condemnation of them, that his Brother, fearful that the same Consequences might result from his great Earnestness and Animation as had some little Time before, in a low Voice, desired him to sit down; but he, regardless in his Fervour of Mind who addressed him, exclaimed rather impetuously, and even with a Degree of Rudeness, *Don't interrupt me! I will declare my Sentiments.*

A Letter from Paris, dated March 16, says, "The Abbe Grizet was committed to the Bastile at Paris, a few Days ago, by Virtue of a Letter de Cachet, and all his Papers were seized. It is said his Offence was for expressing in a Coffee-House, his Approbation of the spirited Proceedings of the English Freeholders, and wishing that other Nations would imitate their Example."

A Member of a great political Club in the Minority having complained loudly, in the Course of a long Speech, of the arbitrary Measures of the present Ministry, was immediately answered by one of the Majority, who pulling out of his Pockets a Handful of *Parliamentary Spies*, *North Britons*, and *Whisperers*, and strewing them on the Table before him, said, "These Papers, amongst many others, are a full and ample Confutation of the honourable Gentleman's Assertions; for in the Name of God, in the Name of common Sense, under what arbitrary Administration durst such Pieces appear with Impunity?"

Yesterday was paid, at the Exchequer, his Majesty's most gracious Bounty to Mr. David Riz (a Gentleman from Jamaica) in order to forward his most useful ingenious Discovery of a Lixivium, which, besides going further with soft Water than common Soap, washes Cotton and Linen with salt or hard Water, equally as well as the best Soap, and the softest Water.

Private Letters from St. Valery mention, that two Subjects of Britain, a Scotchman, and an Hibernian, had been arrested there, on the Night of the 18th Instant, and conveyed to the City of Paris, under a strong Guard. They are suspected of high Crimes against the State.

Letters Patent have passed the Great Seal, containing his Majesty's Grant of an Annuity or yearly Pension of 23,000 l. on the Irish Establishment, to the Right Hon. Charles Lord Baron Cambden, during Life, or until his Son, Jeffrys Pratt, Esq; shall become one of the Tellers of his Majesty's Exchequer in Great-Britain.

A Letter from Paris informs us, that the Abbe Terray, the new Comptroller General of the Finances, continues in perpetual Fear of Assassination, having received no less than 49 threatening Letters from different Quarters in one Week.

March 31. We hear from Paris, that the Clergy have agreed to the King's Demand of a Free Gift of Sixteen Millions, and have authorized a Loan for this Sum, at Five per Cent.

We are informed, that the Supplies for the current Year are already provided for, and that there will be no Lottery, as has been long expected, the present Premier having declared he has Money enough to furnish the Necessities for the present Year.

It is rumoured, that an immense Sum of Money has very lately been transmitted from a certain foreign Court to their Ambassador here, to be applied to Purposes, which we leave to the Reader's Sagacity to make a Judgment of.

The Dispatches lately received from the Hon. Mr. Murray, our Ambassador at Constantinople, are of the last Importance to our lucrative Commerce with the Dominions of the Grand Turk.

We hear that the Deputation from the Merchants of London, who waited on a Great Man, relating to that Part of his Speech, about a Rupture with France, received so inconclusive an Answer, that they are still at a Loss what to think of it.

We are credibly informed, that a Master-stroke is preparing to be struck by the Chiefs of the Minority, against the Power and Influence of their Opponents, by refusing all Kinds of Paper Currency, and even Bank-Notes, which Measure, if once adopted in the City, will produce Consequences easily foreseen.

It is said, that in order to prevent any Obstructions remaining against Mr. Wilkes's Enlargement on the 18th of April next, the Bill of Rights Gentlemen will discharge the remaining Part of his Debts, and Mr. Wilkes is to enter into Obligations to repay them after a limited Time.

There is a curious Triumphal Car preparing for Mr. Wilkes against the Day of his Enlargement, in which that Gentleman is to be brought in Triumph from the King's Bench to the London Tavern.

A great Politician has publicly declared it as his Opinion, that if domestic Matters are suffered for a short Time to subside, popular Clamour will gradually decrease; and has therefore strongly recommended American Affairs to be taken into immediate Consideration.

It is whispered, that a fresh Prosecution will be commenced against a popular Patriot in the Month of May, on an old Subject.

It is reported, that a Treaty is on Foot with the Emperor of Morocco, for ceding to France a very commodious Port on the African Coast, contiguous to Guinea.

The last Dispatches from Mr. Murray, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, confirm the Accounts already published of the great warlike Preparations of the Turks; and add, that the Grand Signor will cut a more respectable Figure at Sea this Summer, than at any Time since the Establishment of the Ottoman Navy.

April 3. *Some capital Resignations in the highest ministerial Departments, are confidently talked of at the West End of the Town.*

It is whispered, that two foreign Ministers are secretly interesting themselves, in fomenting the present unhappy Divisions, which prevail in the first City of the British Empire.

On Friday a Bett of 1000 *Guineas to* 100, *was offered at a Coffee-house, not far from St. James's, that a popular Patriot will be one of the Sheriffs for the Year ensuing.*

It is beyond a Doubt, that within these few Days some very disagreeable Things have past between our Ministers and the Spanish Ambassador.

One Night last Week the younger Son of a renowned defaulting Paymaster lost the Sum of 21,000 *l. in Play, at a noted Gaming-house at the West End of the Town. This is the Gentleman that a few Nights before won* 9000 *l. from a prodigal N------n, recently married.*

A Policy of Insurance is open at Jonathan's, upon the Ears of that celebrated Patriot Mr. William Moore, Author of the Whisperer, but at a very high Premium.

The sagacious Lord Mayor, whose Penetration is equal to his other shining Qualities, has discovered, that Mr. Moore is hired by Lord North to abuse his Majesty and his Ministers.

Upon a Motion being made, in a certain Club, for desiring the K--- to prosecute the Author of some late atrocious Libels, a Law Officer said, there was no Occasion for this Motion, as Prosecutions were commenced. Mr. B. said, it was the Duty of M-----ry to prosecute any Libellers, whether of M-----rs or private Men. Lord N----h (the Premier) said, "They would prosecute those who libelled the K--g; but as for himself, he cared not how they abused him."

April 4. It is reported, a Great Personage has desired a Conference with Lord Cambden, on an Affair of Importance; and a Report is circulated, that this upright Lawyer will be reinstated in the Possession of the Seals.

April 5. In examining the State of the Nation on Tuesday Night, we are informed, the Sum of One Hundred Seventy-two Thousand Six Hundred and Five Pounds, appear to have been issued from the Civil List Revenues, towards maintaining the Household.

We are credibly informed, that, for the future, none but Persons of high Rank and Character will be appointed Governors of his Majesty's Plantations in America.

It was Yesterday confidently reported, that the Grand Signor had transmitted to our Court, by Means of John Murray, Esq; his Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, some Dispatches of a very extraordinary Nature, which are now under Consideration of the Ministry.

By Persons that are well acquainted with the Port of Constantinople, it is affirmed, that that City lies so exposed (besides being built of Wood) that a Squadron of English Men of War, with a few Bomb-Ketches, would reduce the same to Ashes in a few Hours.

April 6. The Consideration of Ways and Means, and the Supply, will come on To-morrow.

A noble Lord of patriotic Principles (Lord Cl---e) was observed to be very uneasy in his Seat on Friday last, when he found it expedient to vote on the Court Side; and though it was no Party Matter, he discovered the utmost Abhorrence of joining with Placemen and Pensioners, on any Occasion whatever.

A patriotic Serjeant has lately been heard to declare, that the Prosecutions carried on by Ad----------n against Mr. Wilkes, have not cost the Nation less than 100,000 l.

We hear, that, at the last Board of Admiralty, some important Matters, in regard to sending a Number of Ships to the West-Indies, were a considerable Time under Consideration.

The Source of all our Diſquiet (ſay the old Politicians) ſeems to be a general Contempt for the Character of the People in Power. This, more than their real Deeds, weighs them down. Their Neglect of foreign Affairs is ſhameful and notorious, their Conduct in America oppreſſive and abſurd, and their late Proceedings here dangerous and unconſtitutional; and yet, as the Effects of theſe Meaſures are not immediate, the Multitude, who never reaſon, would give Credit for them, had they any Opinion, either of their Talents or Worth. Forty or fifty Years ago, we required other Stuff to make Stateſmen of, than ſeems to be in Demand at preſent; as in thoſe Days neither my L--d G------r, nor my L--d S------, nor my L--d W----, nor even R---d R----y, would have had much Chance for Employment.

It is ſaid that the Middleſex Remonſtrance is intended to be preſented on Friday next.

BOSTON, May 17.

At a Meeting of Freeholders and other Inhabitants of Marblehead, on the 10th inſt. a Number of Votes paſſed. They chiefly reſpect a Continuation of the Non-importation Agreement: That the Goods that ſhould arrive, which were ſhipped on Account of the partial Repeal, be re-ſhipped, and Application made to the Town for the Payment of the Freight, &c. &c. Alſo an Agreement was come into to prevent drinking any India Tea: The Committee having reported, that 712 Heads of Families have generouſly ſigned the ſame, only *ſeventeen* refuſed; ſeven of whom afterwards came in, and the remaining ten, were adverтiſed in the Eſſex Gazette. Thoſe who ſhall continue to drink Tea, are to be recorded in the Clerk's Office, and publickly advertiſed.

May 21, Laſt Friday Night Owen Richards, one of the Tideſmen belonging to the Cuſtom-Houſe, was Tarred, Feathered and Carted thro' the Town for ſeveral Hours, for having, as 'tis ſaid, given Information againſt a Connecticut Sloop which was Seized.

A Letter from London, by Capt. Burnell, mentions, that it was tho't the Eaſt-India-India Company would ſettle the Affair with the Miniſtry relative to Tea, ſo that the Duty on that Article might be taken off here, Four Pence Half-penny to be paid there upon the Exportation of it from thence.

Laſt Saturday ſailed with a fair Wind for London, to the ſad Mortification of all the Tories, Male and Female, who have been uſing all the Tricks which the grand Cabal were capable of inventing, to embarraſs and hinder her Voyage, the good Ship Lydia, Capt. Scott, laden in Part with Britiſh Manufactures, and other Goods, lately imported from Great-Britain, contrary to the Agreement of the Merchants of America, to the Amount of upwards of Fifteen Thouſand Pounds Sterling---The Remainder of the Goods lately imported contrary to the ſaid Agreement, will be re-ſhipped in the very next Veſſel for London.

NEW-YORK, May 24.

Extract of a Letter from LONDON.

SIR,

"Now is the Time of Trial; now will all Europe ſee whether the Americans are poſſeſſed of VIRTUE; the Eyes of all are turned to your Part of the Globe, in eager Expectation of diſcovering your Sentiments, in regard to the Part you will act, ſince the partial Repeal; the Particulars of which, with the Debates thereon, you will ſee by the Engliſh Prints:---Your Conduct at this Juncture, will, in a great Meaſure, determine your future Fate; as the Omiſſion of the Duty on Tea, in the Repeal, is left as the Teſt of American Liberty. It is ſcarcely poſſible, my dear Friend, for you to conceive the Anxiety I ſhall feel, till I hear of your Determination, as on that the very Exiſtence of the M-n-ſt-y, (whoſe Principles are ſo diametrically oppoſite to the true Intereſt of this great Nation) in a great Meaſure depends. They flatter themſelves with the Expectation of ſeeing the Provinces divided, that ſome will chooſe to import, which muſt in a little Time induce the reſt to follow the ſame Steps; but your real Friends think better of you, and I cannot be perſuaded that you will now, after ſo noble a Stand, *ſell your Birth-right for a Meſs of Pottage*; it is only neceſſary for you to be true to yourſelves, and all will be well in the End; as your Friends here are compoſed of the moſt ſenſible and important Characters in the Nation, who muſt in Time bear down all Oppoſition; BE STEADY, BE VIRTUOUS; and as King H---y obſerved to his Men (juſt entering on Action) ---diſhonour not your Mothers; now atteſt, that thoſe whom you called Fathers, did beget you."-----

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.

Tranſlation of ſome EXTRACTS, *from a Pamphlet lately publiſhed in Paris, intituled,* "Reflexions d'un Etranger deſintereſſé ſur les Evenemens actuels de l'Angleterre." *By Monſieur de* BEAUMONT, *Advocate, and Member of the Parliament of Paris.*

THE amiable, and diſintereſted Author of theſe Reflections, who is well known in many Parts of Europe, by the noble Defence he made a few Years ago of the unfortunate Calais Family, concludes his Reflections upon the preſent State of England with the following Obſervations. "Happy England, didſt thou but know thy Advantages!---Didſt thou but know how to uſe, with Moderation, thoſe Countries which thou haſt defended by thy Bravery, thou wouldſt be the moſt flouriſhing Kingdom in the World.

"What Idea can a King form of the Cries of Liberty which perpetually invade his Ears, when he beholds one Part of his Subjects willing to exerciſe the moſt abſolute Power over the other?---The Word Liberty to ſuch a King, muſt ſignify nothing elſe than a Deſire of being enſlaved themſelves, and of enſlaving others; and unleſs Heaven has endowed him with an uncommon Degree of Moderation, with the ſtricteſt Juſtice, and the ſtrongeſt Attachment to the Principles of the Conſtitution, nothing can be more natural for him, than to imitate the Example of his own Subjects, and to endeavour to acquire the ſame Power over them which they are ſtriving to acquire over one another."

After this our Author deſcribes the miſerable State of an abſolute Prince, and of an enſlaved People, in the moſt pathetic Manner, and contraſts it with that of a King who governs a Nation of Freemen. In the firſt Caſe (he ſays) the People are ſo enraged, and lay ſo many of their Calamities at the Door of their King, that they attribute even the Intemperance of the Air---the Failure of their Harveſts---and all the Inclemencies of their Seaſons to him alone.----Wherever he goes, he beholds nothing but Houſes mouldering into Ruins---uncultivated Lands---mournful Countenances----Peaſants without Bread, &c. &c. whereas the King of a free People regards his Subjects like his Children. Satisfied with the Power and Revenue aſſigned him, he makes no Attempts to encreaſe either of them, by violating the Principles of the Conſtitution. He places an entire Confidence in his Subjects, and eſteems his Throne ſecure, in Proportion as it is eſtabliſhed in their Hearts. Wherever he goes, he is welcomed by the joyful Acclamations of a free and happy People. Peace and Plenty ſmile around him---Agriculture flouriſhes---Commerce ſpreads her Sails in all his Ports, and the Arts are cultivated. In a Word, a King of ſuch a Character, in ſome Meaſure, reſembles the Deity Himſelf.

After this he touches upon the Right of the Parliament of Great-Britain to tax the Colonies. He begins his Reflections upon this Subject, by laying down theſe two Propoſitions.

1. That every Engliſhman enjoys, from his Birth, an indiſputable Right to tax himſelf either by his own Conſent, or by the Conſent of a Repreſentative, choſen by himſelf.

2. That every Engliſhman ought to contribute not only to the Support of the Diſtrict where he reſides, but alſo of the whole Government he belongs to.

"It does not appear (ſays he) that the Colonies have ever refuſed to contribute their Share towards the Support of Government. Read the Letters of the Pennſylvania Farmer, and you will there find expreſſed, in every Page, the moſt tender Regard for the King and Mother Country. You will find the Colonies offering all the Aſſiſtance and Succours which are due from them. Nay, you will find that they have not only concurred in the Requiſitions made from them, but that they, in ſome Caſes, contributed ſo much more than was demanded or expected from them, that the Parliament has ſometimes thought proper to refund them what they imagined was above their Proportion. Beſides this, the Colonies pay Part of their Contribution, by the Advantages which England derives from trading with them, whether it be by obliging them to purchaſe all their foreign Stuffs of her alone, or by buying all their Commodities in a coarſe State, and ſelling them, when manufactured, to the Colonies again.

"With Regard to the firſt Propoſition, no one has ever attempted to controvert it. It is the fundamental Principle of the Britiſh Conſtitution, and has ever been looked upon as the ſureſt Bulwark of the Liberty of that Country. *Scotland* and *Ireland* enjoy the ſole Privilege of taxing themſelves by the Conſent of their own Repreſentatives. The Coloniſts, in Imitation of theſe, have always taxed themſelves likewiſe in their little provincial Aſſemblies.

Solemque ſuum, ſua Sidera norunt.

This precious Safeguard of Liberty and Property was too deeply engraved in their Hearts, to be loſt by their Diſtance from their Mother Countries, or to be torn from them by any Power under Heaven."

Here our Author points out many of the reciprocal Advantages which will ariſe to the Commerce and Liberty of both Countries, from their perpetual Union with each other, and the dreadful Conſequences of their being diſunited. He then ſhows the Neceſſity of repealing all ſuch Laws as are deſigned to raiſe a Revenue from the Colonies, and concludes with the following Words. "For the future (ſays he) let every Engliſhman, whether he inhabits the Highlands of Scotland----Whether he cultivates the Paſtures of Ireland, or imports to his Country the rich Stuffs of India----Whether he raiſes Tobacco, or Corn in the Southern Provinces of America, or extracts Sugar from the Cane in the Weſt-India Iſlands----Wherever he dwells in the wide extended Britiſh Empire, may he feel in his Property, as well as in his Soul, that he is not leſs an Engliſhman, than he who holds the Ballance of Power between his King and his Countrymen within the Walls of Weſtminſter."

Extract of a Letter from London, March 27.

"*The Miniſtry ſeem much undetermined. Lord North ſays he is for repealing the whole of the Revenue Acts, and has openly declared he would carry the Point, if he was ſupported; but they are afraid of one another; what will be the Iſſue of theſe Affairs is yet unknown.*"

Extract of a Letter from Briſtol, April 5.

"For ſome Weeks paſt we have been amuſed about the Duty on Tea being ſoon to be taken off, an Opinion which ------ was ſo ſanguine in, that his Ship waited many Days for that Event.---My Sentiments correſpond with many others, who think that the Government has determined upon fixed, or rather obſtinate Principles, to enforce a Revenue in America."

Another Letter from Briſtol, of the ſame Date, ſays,

"I have juſt received Letters from our Friends in London, who begin to deſpair of the Duty on Tea being repealed; but there are not wanting ſome of a contrary Opinion."

By Captain Bedlow from St. Croix we learn, that on the 5th Inſtant, they had a moſt violent Gale of Wind there, the like not remembered at this Seaſon of the Year, which continued at the Heighth about four Hours; that the Wind blowing right on the Shore, cauſed a prodigious heavy Sea in the Road, and made the Veſſels drag their Anchors; that two American Sloops were drove aſhore, one of which, commanded by Captain Price, it was thought, could not be got off, the other had her Side beat in, and was entirely loſt, but the People all ſaved; that conſiderable Damage was done to the ſmall Craft, and it was thought that had the Gale continued one Hour longer, all the Veſſels in the Road would have parted their Cables, and been drove aſhore.

Captain Garrigues from Antigua informs, that Captain Tillinghurſt, in a Sloop from Rhode-Iſland for the Grenades, having ſprung a Leak at Sea, was obliged to put into Antigua to refit. On the 7th Inſtant, in Lat. 22, Long. 63: 44, ſpoke a Schooner, Captain Shields, from Rhode-Iſland for St. Kitts, 10 Days out; 9th, in Lat. 24: 55, Long. 65: 11, ſpoke a Brig, Capt. Cartwright, from St. Lucia for Boſton, 8 Days out; 19th, in Lat. 35, Long. 70: 15, ſpoke a Sloop, Capt. Burk, from Bermuda for Virginia, 3 Days out; and on the 21ſt, in Lat. 36, Long. 72: 16, he ſpoke with Captain Waide, for Jamaica, and Captain Albertſon, for Antigua, both from this Port, 3 Days out, and all well.

Captain Sutton, from Liſbon, on the 14th Inſtant, in Lat. 30, Long. 58, ſpoke a Sloop, Captain Fairchild, from New-London for Barbados, 16 Days out, all well.

Arrived at Jamaica. Captain Weſt, from Philadelphia; and Captain Barret, from Virginia.

☞ For the SALVATION of AMERICAN LIBERTY, ſee the Supplement.

¶¶¶ The ANNIVERSARY COMMENCEMENT in the College of this City will be held on Tueſday next; and the Exerciſes will begin at Half an Hour after Eight o'Clock in the Morning preciſely; it being propoſed to confer the Degrees, and finiſh the whole Buſineſs, before Dinner.

*** The Members of the *American Philoſophical Society* are requeſted to be punctual in attending their Meeting, at their Hall near Chriſt-Church, To-morrow Evening, at 7 o'Clock preciſely.

†††† The Gentlemen in the Country, who ſubſcribe with DAVID HALL for the Magazines, are requeſted to ſend for thoſe come in by the laſt Veſſels from London.

PRICE CURRENT *of the following Goods in* Philadelphia.

Flour 14s. 9d. Wheat 5s. 9d. Indian Corn 3s. 6d. Ship Bread 13s. 6d. Middling Ditto 29s. White Ditto 60s. Pipe Staves 8l. Barrel Ditto 3l. Hogſhead Ditto 5l. 10s. Red Oak Ditto 4l. Beef 2l. 10s. Pork 4l. Weſt-India Rum 2s. 11d. to 3s. New-England Ditto 2s. 4d. Pennſylvania Ditto 2s. 4d. Madeira Wine 40 to 60l. Muſcovado Sugar 47s. 6d. to 55s. Melaſſes 23d. Pennſylvania Loaf Sugar 11d. Halfpenny. Pitch 10s. Tar 10s. Turpentine 12s. Tobacco 25s. to 37s. 6d. Rice 16s. 6d. Liſbon Salt 21d. Bohea Tea 7s. 6d. Hemp 5d. Halfpenny to 6d. Cotton 16d. Bar Iron 23l. Pig Iron 7l. 10s Muſtard-ſeed 27s. a Buſhel.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Mercury, J. Steel, and Brig Rachel, L. Simmons, from Barbados. Ship Friendſhip, D. M'Cutchon, Cadiz. Brig Suſanna, E. Howes, Boſton. Brig Conſtant Friends, P. Flynn, Grenades. Brigantine Royal Charlotte, S. Jenks, Hiſpaniola. Schooner Nancy, A. Mills, N. Carolina. Sloop Peggy, J. Garrigues, Antigua. Sloop Rutland, J. Howard, St. Vincent. Schooner Patience, R. Collings, St. Euſtatia. Schooner Little Bob, P. Preſton, Georgia. Snow Barbados Packet, W. Sutton, and Brig Shadwell, S. Williams, Liſbon. Sloop Elizabeth and Sarah, R. Tucker, St. Croix. Schooner Britannia, H. Johnſon, from Salem.

OUTWARDS. Brig George, G. Thomſon, Brig Suſanna, E. Howes, and Brig Nancy, J. Hanſe, for Jamaica. Sloop Rebeccah, J. M'Cary, Maryland. Brig Rachel, L. Simmons, and Ship Mercury, J. Steel, Barbados. Brig Conſtant Friends, P. Flynn, and Brig Betſy, R. Inkſon, Grenades. Ship Carolina, J. Friend, London. Schooner Samuel, W. Mugford, Marblehead. Sloop Mary, B. Amory, St. Kitt's. Sloop Francis, R. Dickenſon, St. Vincent. Snow Sally, E. Spain, and Brig Hibernia, W. Hayman, Liſbon. Schooner Nancy, A. Mills, N. Carolina. Brig Prince of Wales, T. Maſon, for S. Carolina.

CLEARED. Snow Reſolution, C. Chevalier, Ship Rebeccah and Suſanna, R. Caſſon, Ship Friendſhip, J. Caſtle, Brig Greyhound, C. Dyer, and Ship King of Portugal, R. Bulkeley, to Liſbon. Sloop Hannah, S. Hinckley, Boſton. Sloop Alice, B. Newbold, Tortola. Sloop Mermaid, N. Drew, Dominica. Ship Betſy, S. Hood, Briſtol. Ship Philadelphia Packet, T. Moore, London. Sloop Fancy, S. Smith, St. Vincent. Schooner Sally, A. Gilbert, Anguilla. Schooner Leopard, W. Church, Newfoundland. Sloop Anne, J. Robinſon, Halifax. Sloop Ranger, S. Prudden, and Sloop Elizabeth, J. Cunningham, to New-Providence.

TO BE SOLD,

A GOOD CHAIR-HORSE, trots altogether. Enquire of JOSEPH OGDEN, at the Crois Keys, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at Elizabeth Furnace, in Lancaſter county, on Monday, the 18th day of June next, one third part of all the waggons, carts, horſes, cows, and other ſtock belonging to the ſaid furnace; late the property of Alexander Stedman; ſeized and taken in execution by

JAMES WEBB, jun. Sheriff.

Bucks County, May 21, 1770.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the 8th Day of June next, at 3 *o'Clock in the Afternoon, on the Premiſes, a certain Meſſuage, Plantation, and Tract of Land, ſituate in the Townſhip of Plumſted; bounded by Land of Conrad Bean, Alexander Brown, Philip Fox, and others, containing about* 176 *Acres, with the Appurtenances; late the Property of John Ambrie Nancmacher; ſeized and taken in Execution, and to be ſold by*

JOSEPH ELLICOTT, *Sheriff.*

Bucks County, May 21, 1770.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the 9th Day of June next, at 3 *o'clock in the Afternoon, on the Premiſes, a certain Piece or Parcel of good Land, ſituate in the Townſhip of Buckingham; bounded by Land of Titus Fell and John Broadfield, containing about* 20 *Acres, with the Appurtenances; late the Property of the aforeſaid John Broadfield; ſeized and taken in Execution, and to be ſold by*

JOSEPH ELLICOTT, *Sheriff.*

CAME to the Plantation of the Subſcriber, in Tredyffrin, Cheſter County, on the 15th of May inſt. a brown Mare COLT, ſuppoſed to be two Years old, has a large Star in her Forehead, a Trotter, and ſlim made. The Owner is deſired to come, prove his Property, pay Charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM GODFREY.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, at the London Coffee-Houſe, on the 20th of July next, at 7 o' Clock in the Evening, if not diſpoſed of by private Sale before,

A GOOD three Story Brick Houſe, and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the South Side of Arch-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, the Weſt Corner of Chancery Lane; containing in Breadth 16 Feet 8 Inches, and in Depth about 70 Feet; with the Privilege of ſaid Lane; ſubject to a Ground-rent of £ 4 10 0 Pennſylvania Currency, per Annum. For further Particulars; enquire of GEORGE WILSON, and JOHN FIELD, or of WILLIAM WILSON. § 7 W.

To be SOLD, or RENTED,

And may be entered on the firſt day of April next,

A CERTAIN two ſtory ſtone meſſuage, or tenement, ſituate on the weſterly ſide of Germantown main ſtreet, or great road, now in the tenure and occupation of Nicholas Bergendollar, Inn-keeper; its ſituation is pleaſant, in a noted public place, very convenient for a ſtore, or tavern, the latter of which is now, and hath for many years paſt been kept, and known by the Sign of the White Lamb; there are likewiſe very convenient ſtone ſtables, ſhed, barn, and kitchen, all in good tenantable order, a good well of excellent never-failing water, and young bearing orchard. The title is indiſputable. For terms of ſale, apply to PETER WITHINGTON, of Berks county, SAMUEL MILES, Merchant, of Philadelphia, or to MARTIN SHOWAKER, of Creeſam, in Germantown townſhip, and they may be known. ¶ 6 W.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER, in Front-ſtreet, a few Doors above Arch-ſtreet,

THAT much admired Snuff called QUEEN SNUFF, by the Dozen, or leſſer Quantity. This Snuff is reckoned to be not in the leaſt inferior to Weſton's. Alſo to be ſold at the ſame Place, Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate, Dry Goods, China, Delph, Stone and Glaſs Ware, &c. by

JOSEPH DRINKER.

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the 20th Day of the Sixth Month (June) being the Fourth Day of the Week,

A GOOD Griſt-Mill and Saw-Mill, turned by the Main and Middle Branch of Naaman's Creek, 240 Perches from the Landing, and 20 Miles Water Carriage to Philadelphia, built 1761 and 1762, with about 14 Acres of good Land, one Half good Meadow, alſo Dwelling-Houſes, Barn, &c. Said Mills are ſituated and calculated for carrying on a large Trade, in the Flour and Scantlin Way, with the moſt common, and ſome uncommon Conveniencies to each Mill. Thoſe who incline to view the Premiſes before the Day of Sale, may enquire of John Maſon, or Benjamin Reynolds, living near, who will ſhew the ſame, or on the Day of Sale, of SAMUEL REYNOLDS.

N. B. The Vendue to begin at Three o'Clock. ¶

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, at the London Coffee-Houſe, on Thurſday, the 12th of July, at 7 *o' Clock in the Evening, two Houſes, and Lots of Ground, being Part of the Eſtate of John Baily, Goldſmith,* viz.

ONE certain lot of ground (with a good 3 ſtory brick houſe, and 2 ſtory kitchen, erected thereon) ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Almond-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in the Diſtrict of Southwark, containing in breadth on ſaid ſtreet 16 feet, and in length or depth 64 feet and an half, having a good pump before the door, and the privilege of a 3 feet alley, now in the tenure of Nehemiah Maull.

One other lot of ground (with a good 2 ſtory brick houſe, and 2 ſtory kitchen erected thereon) ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Almond-ſtreet as above, and adjoining the firſt deſcribed meſſuage, containing in breadth on ſaid ſtreet 17 feet, and in length or depth 68 feet, having the privilege of a 3 feet alley, now in the tenure of Capt. Martin. Good titles will be given by *John Rhea, Charles Meredith, George Meade, William Craig, John Wilcocks, and Samuel C. Morris,* Aſſignees.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of *John Baily*, are hereby deſired to make immediate payment to the Aſſignees, otherwiſe the accounts will be put into an Attorney's hands, there being a neceſſity of ſettling the ſaid *Baily*'s affairs.

Marcus-Hook, May 28, 1770.

To be LETT, and entered upon immediately,

A Genteel HOUSE in Marcus-Hook, with Stores, Stable, Garden and Orchard, now in the Tenure of Andrew Forſyth; the Houſe is ſituated in the Middle of the Town, and the beſt calculated for a Store of any Houſe in the Place, having a Shop ready fitted up with Shelves and Counter. There are Stores alſo for Salt and Corn. For Particulars apply to *Richard Riely*, Eſq; and *Eliſabeth Williams*, in Marcus-Hook, or *Nathaniel Brown*, in Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ‡

IF PATRICK LOCKARD (Son of *Aaron Lockard*, late of Abington Townſhip, Philadelphia County, deceaſed) who inliſted about three Years ago in his Majeſty's Service at Philadelphia, will come to *John Shoemaker*, Miller in Cheltenham Townſhip, Philadelphia County, he may hear of ſomething conſiderably to his Advantage. But if he be dead, any Perſon informing ſaid *Shoemaker* of his Death, the Circumſtances he was in, and whether he left a Widow and Children, or either of them, ſhall be generouſly rewarded.

All Perſons who have any Demands againſt the Eſtate of *Aaron Lockard*, late of Abington, in the County of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in to the Subſcribers, properly atteſted, in order for Settlement: And all Perſons any way indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment, otherwiſe they may expect to be compelled thereto by a Courſe of Law. ELISABETH LOCKARD, JOHN SHOEMAKER, Adminiſtrat. ‡

WAS LOST,

A SILVER WATCH, Maker's Name EDWARD DUFFIELD, Philadelphia, No. 12. Whoever ſtops the ſaid Watch, ſo that the Owner may have it again, ſhall have *Thirty Shillings* Reward, paid by SAMUEL GARWOOD, or JOHN COX, in Moore's Town. ‡

WHEREAS I, the subscriber, agreed to purchase the Mount-Holly iron-works, by articles of agreement, dated 26th of the Second Month, 1768, in which agreement Peter and Samuel Bard were bound, to grant and convey to me, in fee simple, a good and sufficient title in law, but as they have not complied with their agreement, and I have laid out a considerable sum of money in the repairs, &c. besides paying part of the purchase money; and as the premises have since been advertised for sale, by Joseph Emly, late Sheriff, for the payment of some mortgages thereof, made by said Bard: Now this is to give notice to the public, that I have purchased a mortgage on the said iron-works, prior to those for the payment of which they have been advertised to be sold, under which, and the possession and right by virtue of the said agreement, I do claim, and intend to hold the premises, until their agreement be made good, or my claims satisfied, for the monies I have laid out; which, according to the opinion of some of the best counsels in Pennsylvania and the Jerseys, I can well support. DANIEL OFFLEY. †

IF PETER DAM (who for some Years past resided sometimes in Philadelphia, and sometimes in New-Jersey; but went out to Sea this last Spring was 12 Months) would leave a Letter with the Printers hereof, directed to his Brother ANDREW DAM, he will hear some agreeable News. §

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE plantation, situate in Londonderry township, Chester county, containing 330 acres of good fresh land, about 150 acres of upland lately cleared, 30 acres of well watered meadow, and 15 more can be very easily made, and convenient to water; there is water in each field, for the benefit of cattle, when at pasture; there is on said plantation a good square log-house, lately raised, 30 feet square, 2 stories high, with 4 rooms on each floor, and a cellar under the whole, with 2 good convenient chimnies to said house, and a large kitchen, a barn, 70 feet in length, 25 in breadth, of good peeled chestnut logs, with 2 stables, sufficient to contain 12 horses, and a frame shed, 150 feet round said barn; there is a good saw-mill, and plenty of good timber, fit for sawing; there is also on said place two good bearing orchards, containing 130 trees each, of the best grafted fruit, and a young orchard, containing 130 trees, planted three years ago, with three good dwelling-houses on said plantation, and an indisputable title for the same. Any person or persons inclined to purchase said place, may apply to the subscriber, living on the premises. Said plantation lies within 17 miles of Newport, within 2 or 3 miles of several merchant mills. §
WILLIAM GRAHAMS.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 22d of April last, from the subscriber, living in Kennet township, Chester county, a native Irish servant man, named RICHARD SHEE, about 40 years of age, pitted with the small-pox, a stout well set fellow, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, has lost one joint of his right hand thumb, very talkative, and much given to strong liquor; had on, when he went away, an old blue surtout coat, an old grey coat, a new flaxen shirt, an old beaver hat, short curled hair, a striped jacket, tow trowsers, old pumps, with but one buckle; has a good deal of the brogue on his tongue, some grey hairs on his head, says he understands breaking of horses.---He is supposed to have gone in company with one Daniel Coil, a lusty well set man, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, and full fresh faced. Whoever secures the said Richard Shee, in any of his Majesty's goals, or brings him to me, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ROBERT WAY.

*** All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off, at their peril. †

RUN away the 20th of May, from the subscriber, a servant man, named Daniel Thomas, he says that he is an Irishman, but I am firmly of opinion that he is country born, a cunning fellow, about 21 years of age, middle size, but very fat and clumsy, pretends he has been sick, which was the occasion of his becoming a servant; I am informed that Michael Duffey, who sold him to me, gave him a writing before they parted, which makes me think they have combined together to defraud me; had on, a drab coloured cloth jacket, an old white shirt, a wool hat, new tow trowsers, and old shoes, with steel buckles in them. He says he has lived in New-Castle county, and never was but once in Philadelphia, though the man who sold him to me, told other people, that he had lived in Philadelphia a considerable time. Any person who secures said servant, so that I may get him again, shall receive Five Pounds reward, and reasonable charges, from his master, living in West-Nantmell, Chester county. PETER HUNTER. §

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Uwchland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, the 12th day of August last, an Irish servant man, named Daniel Leary, a thick well set fellow, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, short black hair, grey eyes, 22 years of age, thin black beard, large nose, speaks much on the brogue, apt to swear, when spoken to, in reply generally says what; he has a cut upon the root of one of his thumbs, also a large scar of a cut near the instep of one of his legs, reaches near the ancle; had on, and took with him, a half-worn felt hat, a good new blue coat, lined with blue shaloon, and breeches of the same, a striped jacket, with the stripes across, a black half-worn silk handkerchief, a pair of trowsers, with two large white metal buttons to the waistband, two shirts of Russia sheeting, a pair of old silk stockings, speckled, also a pair of white thread and cotton stockings, old shoes, and large copper buckles. It is supposed he has got a pass, with William Moore Esquire's name to it, at Moore-hall, and it is supposed he has changed his name to Daniel Shaw. Whoever secures the said servant in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have Four Pounds reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN PHIPPS. §

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on Sunday evening, the 10th instant, from the subscriber, living in Brandywine Hundred, New-Castle county, HUGH DOUGHERTY, an Irish servant, by trade a weaver, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, red faced, and much addicted to drink strong liquor; had on, a blue broadcloth coat lappelled, with old white metal buttons, a red lappelled jacket, leather apron, cloth breeches, light blue ribbed yarn stockings, good shoes, and a half worn hat. He was seen at the barracks in Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening last, enquiring for work at his trade, and is supposed to have gone towards Trenton. He was bought out of Chester goal, about three weeks ago. Whoever secures said servant in any of his Majesty's goals, and gives notice to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, paid by me ROBERT JACK.

N. B. Masters of vessels, and others, are forbid to harbour him at their peril. Perhaps he may change his apparel, as he did at the barracks. ¶ *May* 25, 1770.

RUN away from the Subscriber, on the 30th Day of March last, living near Elk-Ridge, in Maryland, a Convict Servant Man, named *SAMUEL ALLSWORTH*, about 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, about 22 Years of Age, by Trade a Gun-stocker, has short curled brown Hair, brown Complexion, and walks with his Toes much out: Had on, and took with him, a brown Cotton Jacket and Breeches, Ozenbrigs Shirt, Yarn Stockings, old Shoes, Half-worn Felt Hat, and two Pair old Ozenbrigs Trowsers. He is well acquainted about Mac-Callister's Town, and it is supposed he will change his Name and Cloathing. He went while there by the Name of *JOHN WILLIAMS*. Whoever takes up the said Servant, and brings him to me, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS Reward, paid by SAMUEL POOLE. ¶ 7 W.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

A VALUABLE Tract of Land in Loudoun County, about five Miles from Leesburg, on the main Road that leads from Pennsylvania to Carolina, containing 429 Acres, whereon is a good Dwelling-house, 18 by 26, two Rooms, a Stone Chimney, with a Fire-place, in each Room, and a Cellar the Bigness of the House, walled with Stone; a good Kitchen, with a Stone Chimney, and Oven through the Back; a Meat-house, Dairy, Corn-house, and Negroe Quarter; an extraordinary good Barn, 54 by 24, with a Threshing-floor 24 Feet square; there are about 100 Acres of Land cleared, all fresh and good, 8 Acres of Meadow made, and convenient Places for making much more. Also a Lot in Leesburg, with a Brick House, two Stories high, and all Conveniences for keeping a Tavern, in the most public Part of the Town, with about 8 Acres of Meadow adjoining the Town, all which is watered by a very constant Stream running through it, already ditched. Any Person inclinable to purchase, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber, living on the said Lot in Leesburg. Time will be given for Payment. I have also for Sale about 1500 Acres of unimproved Land, on very reasonable Terms. § 3 M. CRAVEN PEYTON.

CAME to the Plantation of DANIEL RYNER, in Upper Dublin, Philadelphia County, on the Tenth of May, 1770, three stray Cows; one red, with long Horns, her Ear marked with a Crap and Half Crap, and some white in her Forehead; the other two red and white; one has a bob Tail, a broken Horn, and a Slit in the near Ear; the other a Slit in both Ears. The Owner is desired to come and prove his Property, pay Charges, and take them away. ‡

To be SOLD, at private SALE,

By the subscribers, pursuant to the last will and testament of JAMES EDDY, deceased, viz.

A VALUABLE lot of ground, situate between Second and Front-streets, on the south side of Spruce-street, containing in breadth, on said Street, 18 feet, and in length or depth 102 feet, bounded on the east, and south, by ground of Benjamin Loxley, and on the west by ground late of Samuel Rhoads; together with all the improvements thereon, consisting of a good brick dwelling-house, and bake-house, in which are two commodious ovens; also a large granary, suitable to keep flour, bran, &c. to retail, which this place has been long accustomed to.----The premises are now in the tenure of Christian Crammer, and are subject to an annual groundrent of Two Pounds Ten Shillings sterling, and Ten Pounds currency.

Also, a small piece of choice meadow ground, containing about 6 acres, situate in Moyamensing township, being part of what is called The Irish Tract, the lower end of Jekyl's Lane, about a quarter of a mile from the south bounds of this city, and 2 miles from the Court-house, adjoining lands of Eden Haydock on the north, Thomas Lawrence on the south, John Stamper on the east, and Samuel Powel on the west; on this place are erected two well finished frame tenements, also a wash-house and chair-house, with a well of good water, and a young orchard; it is divided into several parts, so as to serve for pasturing and mowing.

Likewise, about 14 acres of land, in the township of Amwell, and county of Hunterdon, West New-Jersey, fronting the highway, leading from Rariton to Trenton, distance about 45 miles from Philadelphia, bounded by lands of Christopher Marshall, the heirs of William Morris, deceased, Thomas Lowry, and Gresham Lea. All persons inclining to purchase, may view the land, by applying to Thomas Lowry, near the premises.

The conditions of sale will be made easy to the purchasers, which may be known, by applying to The Executors.

All those indebted to said estate, either by bond, note, or otherwise, are desired to discharge the same; and those having any demands against the estate, to bring in their accounts, properly attested, in order to have them settled and paid. MARY EDDY, Executrix, ABRAHAM USHER, Executor, to said estate.

N. B. The business is continued, and carried on, in all its various branches, by MARY EDDY, at the same store, formerly occupied by her late husband, being on the west side of Second-street, opposite Black-Horse-Alley, about midway between Market and Chestnut-streets, where may be had, at reasonable rates, a large and neat assortment of ironmongery and cutlery, amongst which are most kinds of joiners, shoe-makers, and watch-makers tools; also glass and earthen ware, &c. &c.

BENJAMIN DAVIES,

HAS for sale, at his store in Third-street, the following GOODS, which he will sell low for cash, viz.----Nine, 10, and 12 inch rough, and bastard files; 10 inch smooth, and three square ditto; horse-shoeing rasps, and shoemakers flotes, bright and black augers, socket and mortise chizzels, 5 and 6 inch hinges, brass desk ditto, 3-qr. inch, inch and quarter, and inch & half screws, plaisterers and mason's trowels, iron squares, two feet steel-joint rules, 4 folding ditto, brass knob locks, till locks, and brass bag locks, table butts, common hand saws, sash lines, pullies and pins, taylors large shears, carpenters, shoemakers and sadlers hammers, shoemakers knives, awl blades and hafts; a small quantity of glass ware, such as decanters, pint tumblers, jelly and syllabub glasses, and salts; a few coloured threads; likewise an assortment of sadlers ware, and tools, such as girth and circingle web, fringe, orris, horse-cloth, plush, reins, stirrups, bitts, clouts, tacks, &c. &c.

*** He has likewise a light topt riding chair, and a few tons of bar iron, to dispose of.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public in general, and his customers in particular, that he still continues to carry on the Goldsmith and Jeweller's business as usual, at the corner of Front and Chestnut-streets.

As it always has been his constant endeavour to oblige his customers, so every one may depend upon it, that he will exert himself, as much as lies in his power, to perform his work with all the care, dispatch and nicety, that can be required. And all orders shall be executed, at the most reasonable rates, to the full satisfaction of his employers, who he hopes will continue their former favours, which will greatly oblige their humble servant, JOHN BAYLY. *T.b.c.* 3 *m.*

Germantown, May 2, 1770.

To be SOLD at private sale (as on account of the roughness of the weather last Monday, the public sale did not take place)

A VERY pleasant situated lot or tract of land, for a gentleman's country seat, in the upper part of Germantown, having 125 feet front on the main street, in the best part of the town to carry on any extensive business, tavern or shop, &c. &c. being between 2 and 3 acres of land; having a large 2 story stone house, a stone kitchen, good stabling, and a good pump thereon, with a large and very pleasant situated garden, great part thereof planted with pear, plumb, cherry, apricot, nectarine, nut and other curious fruit trees, and excellent assortments of flower and garden curiosities; a very fine thriving orchard of the best fruit; and the rest very good grass land. Its pleasant situation will recommend itself, for a summer seat of pleasure or conveniency for any business; several years time (if desired) will be given for the payment of the greatest part of the purchase money, on paying interest, and giving security. Also then to be sold, another near adjacent piece of grass land. The terms of sale may be known on the premises, of CHRISTIAN LEHMAN; or of WILLIAM LOGAN, Esq; at Philadelphia.

N. B. The title is indisputable. §

*** Said *Christian Lehman* also keeps a nursery, and hath for sale, the rarest and best sort of pear, plumb, apricot, cherry, nectarine, nut, and catalpa trees, &c. &c.

The MEMBERS of the
St. ANDREW's SOCIETY,

ARE desired to attend their Quarterly Meeting, at the House of James Byrne, at the Golden Fleece, in Second-street, on Thursday, the 31st of this Instant May, at Seven o' Clock in the Evening. DAVID SPROAT, Secretary.

Philadelphia, May 14, 1770.

To be SOLD by public Vendue, on the 31st instant, at the London Coffee-House, at 7 o' Clock in the Evening, if not disposed of by private Sale at any Time before,

A GOOD large Frame Shop, and Lot of Ground, of a triangular Form, situate on the westerly Side of Dock-street, and on the northerly Side of Pear-street, in the City of Philadelphia; bounded easterly on the said Dock-street 28 Feet; southerly on the said Pear-street 49 Feet; and northerly on Ground late of Samuel Brookhouse 40 Feet; subject to a Groundrent of 32 Spanish Silver Pieces of Eight per Annum, or Value thereof in Coin current, &c. It has been occupied as a Smith's Shop some Time past, and may be very convenient for a Skinner, Soap-boiler, or Tallow-chandler, as it is near the Dock, and handy to the Water. Any Person inclining to purchase before the Day of Sale, by applying to JOHN JERVIS, junior, in Strawberry-Alley, or CHARLES JERVIS, Hatter, in Second-street, may be informed of the Conditions and Terms of Sale. †

Philadelphia, April 1770

EIGHTY dozen of grass, cradling and briar scythes, and ninety dozen of sickles, made ready for the ensuing season, a quantity of straw knives, tanners knives, and drawing knives, several pair of smith's bellows, iron work for grist-mills, the spindles and rines made after the old or new method; clothiers, timber, packing, tobacco, and other large screws; saw-mill and fulling-mill irons; large scale-beams, for millers or larger draughts; all made by the subscriber, living at the sign of the Scythe and Sickle, in Market-street, who believes they will prove as good as any made elsewhere; which he will sell at reasonable rates, wholesale or retail, warranted or unwarranted.----He has for sale, a good copper still, of about 85 gallons, at Two Shillings per pound, and its tin worm, at One Shilling and Sixpence per pound, also black-lead crucibles, of John Stephens's make, known to be good.

Whereas some merchants of this city have, for these 5 or 6 years past, imported from Great-Britain, large quantities of sickles, stamped S. PACHALL, in imitation (as I apprehend) of my stamp, which is S. PASCHALL, and on the credit thereof, have sold great quantities, many of which have been brought to me by farmers to alter, who assured me they bought them for my make, and as the workmanship is by no means equal to those formerly made by me, I therefore acquaint the public with this deception, which may easily be detected, as the letter S, between the A and C, is left out in the stamp on the English sickle. I should have notified this difference to the public at their first appearance, but had then declined the trade, and as I am now desirous of establishing my son in the same business (who is an apprentice to me) think it a duty to the public, and my own character, to acquaint them therewith. Tbc. 3 M. STEPHEN PASCHALL.

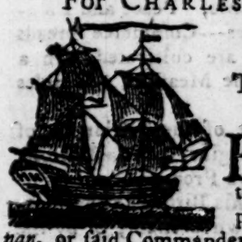
ONE HUNDRED and Twenty DOZEN of SICKLES, ready prepared for the Harvest, by JAMES HENDRICKS, Cutler, at the Sign of the Sickle, the 4th Door above the Prison, in Market-street; these Sickles are carefully made, will be sold at the lowest Rates, and ensured to be good.

For LONDON, directly,
The PENNSYLVANIA PACKET,
PETER OSBORNE,
COMMANDER,
IS expected to sail early in next Month. For Freight or Passage apply to JOSHUA FISHER & SONS, SAMUEL PLEASANTS, or said Master.
Philadelphia, Fifth-Month 15, 1770.

Philadelphia, May 21, 1770.
For LONDON,
The SHIP
MARY and *ELISABETH*,
JAMES SPARKS, Master;
Has extraordinary Accommodations for Passengers, and will sail with all convenient Speed. For Freight or Passage, apply to JOHN HEAD, or said Master, on board the Ship, at Bickley's Wharff, or at the London Coffee-House.

For LONDON,
The SHIP
CAROLINA,
JAMES FRIEND,
Commander;
Having Part of her Cargoe ready, and will sail with all convenient Expedition. For Freight or Passage, apply to JEREMIAH WARDER, or said Master on board, at Jeremiah Warder's Wharff, or at the London Coffee-House. May 17, 1770.

For NORFOLK, in VIRGINIA.
The SCHOONER
DUKE & DUTCHESS,
JEREMIAH HOLDEN,
MASTER;
A FINE new VESSEL, now lying at Chestnut-street Wharff, will sail in ten Days. For Freight or Passage, apply to said MASTER on board. ¶



For CHARLES-TOWN (SOUTH-CAROLINA)
The BRIG
PRINCE OF WALES,
THOMAS MASON,
COMMANDER,
HAVING excellent Accommodations for Passengers, and will sail in about two Weeks. For Freight or Passage, apply to Captain *George Noarth*, *Alexander Lunan*, or said Commander on board, at Clifford's Wharff. ¶

For KINGSTON, in JAMAICA,
The SHIP
CLARENDON,
JAMES CARR, Commander;
A fine new Ship, has excellent Accommodations for Passengers, and will sail in about three Weeks. For Passage, please to apply to ALEXANDER LUNAN, or said Commander, at the London Coffee-House.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

The SALVATION *of* AMERICAN LIBERTY.

TO THE PUBLIC.

NO Period, ſince the glorious and ever memorable Revolution, has been ſo alarming to the Friends of Liberty in the *Britiſh* Empire, nor called ſo loudly on them for the Exerciſe of public Virtue, as the preſent. After a venal and corrupt Miniſtry had ſacrificed to our natural Enemies, to ſerve their own vile and neceſſitous Purpoſes, the Honour and Glory purchaſed to the Nation in the laſt War, at the Expence of Millions, and the Blood of Thouſands, by an inglorious Peace, they caſt their Eyes on this Country, with a Deſign to ſubjugate it to their Tyranny and Venality, and draw from it a Support to their iniquitous Extravagance; while at the ſame Time, they would increaſe Offices, the Diſpoſal of which would tend to ſupport them in Adminiſtration: Accordingly the deteſtable Stamp-Act was fabricated to anſwer thoſe Purpoſes. No ſooner was the Principle and Conſequences of this Act thoroughly underſtood, than it raiſed a general Jealouſy and Indignation in the Hearts of the People of this Continent; they ſaw that if it was once admitted, that *Great-Britain* had a Right to tax us One Shilling, we ſhould be at the Mercy of a rapacious Miniſter and his Minions, and conſequently, that we could not call any Thing we poſſeſſed our own. Theſe alarming Conſiderations ſtruck Terror into the Minds of every Man that wiſhed the Weal of this Country, and eventually produced a general Animation to oppoſe the Execution of the Act. To effect this ſalutary End, ſeveral Expedients were adopted, one of which was, an Agreement not to import any Goods from *Great-Britain* till the abominable Act ſhould be repealed. It was juſtly expected that this Meaſure would raiſe a Clamour among the Manufacturers, as ſome of them would be unemployed, and that their Diſſatisfaction, in all Probability, might Influence the Repreſentatives of the Counties in *England* affected by the Agreement, to move for and bring about the deſired Repeal; which, with Mr. *Pitt*'s Patronage, was happily effected: He ſaw the dangerous Conſequences that would attend the Act to the whole Empire, with that Perſpicuity peculiar to Men of extenſive Views; and what his patriotic Heart conceived, his eloquent Tongue expreſſed, to the Confuſion of the Enemies of *Great-Britain* and her Colonies. "Three Millions of Subjects that would bow their Necks to the Yoke of Slavery, would be fit Inſtruments to pull down the Pillars of the State."----Notwithſtanding he urged in Parliament the Propriety and Neceſſity that the Reaſon for the Repeal of the Stamp-Act ſhould be declared; *to wit*, "That it was Unconſtitutional;" yet ſo far were they from doing it, that after the Repeal, an Act of Parliament paſſed, declaring the Right of *Great-Britain* to tax us. In Conſequence of this declaratory Act, they paſſed the Acts impoſing Duties on Paper, Glaſs, Painters Colours and Tea, intending that theſe ſhould be Precedents on which, in future, to ground their Right. The Colonies again took the ſecond Alarm, juſtly conceiving that by the Impoſition of a Tax by Parliament, on Articles, the Importation of which was prohibited from any other Place than *Britain*, and on ſuch others as from long Uſe, became neceſſary to our comfortable Subſiſtence, we ſhould be as much injured as by the Stamp-Act: For that nothing more was neceſſary, if we paſſed over theſe Impoſitions in Silence, to compleat our Slavery, but for the Parliament to enact that we ſhould not import any Merchandize whatſoever, from any Part of *Europe* but from *Britain*, and then ſubject our Imports from it to what Impoſitions they pleaſed; ſo that we ſhould eventually be obliged to pay them their own Price for their Manufactures, in which Caſe we ſhould be ſaddled with an oppreſſive Tax. To ward off this ſecond Stroke made at our Freedom, Recourſe was had to our old Deliverer, an Agreement not to import Goods from *Britain* till thoſe Acts were repealed. The *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, and *South-Carolina*, and all the intermediate Colonies, came into the Agreement. Happy would it have been for *America*, had they all come into it at the ſame Time. If they had, the Effect of it would have been ſooner felt at Home, and we ſhould have, long ſince, been relieved from thoſe Oppreſſions by a Repeal. But as all the Colonies took up ſome Time to accede to the Agreement, and as the *Ruſſian* War occaſioned a Demand for a Quantity of the Woollen Manufactures of *England*, the Effect of our Agreement, from theſe Cauſes, was not ſo ſenſibly felt by the Manufacturers, as could be wiſhed for.

But as all the aforeſaid Colonies are now come into the Agreement, the Operation of it muſt have its full Weight at Home; ſo that the former Inefficacy is now taken away; and as the *Ruſſians* are very ſucceſsful againſt the *Turks*, an Accommodation betwixt them will in all Probability ſoon take Place. Should not this happen, it is more than likely, ſome other of the *European* Powers will be brought into the War, and none bids fairer for it than *Great-Britain*. If the former ſhould happen, our Non-Importation will have its full Operation at Home; and if the latter ſhould exiſt, the Miniſtry will have their Hands ſo fully employed, that they will be diſpoſed to rid themſelves of *American* Grievances. It behoves us, therefore, at this important Criſis, to remain firm, if we would attain the End we firſt had in View, *to wit*, to be relieved from unconſtitutional Acts. The Liberties of the whole Empire are now at Stake, and depending on our Conduct in this important Matter. The ſame corrupt and wicked Miniſtry that have too far ſucceeded in fettering *America*, have violated the Rights of the Electors of the County of *Middleſex*, in the Expulſion of Mr. *Wilkes*, and in them trampled on the Rights of all the Electors of *Great-Britain*. This was very opportune for *America*; the Wound given to the People of *England*, by the above unconſtitutional Stroke, has raiſed a Spirit of Enquiry among them, into the general Conduct of the Miniſtry. In this Inveſtigation they have been convinced that *America* has been aggrieved by the iron and relentleſs Hand of Power, as well as *Britain*, and have joined our Complaints with their own, in Petitions to the Throne. Lord *Cambden* avowed and maintained the Principle of *America*, and its Oppoſition to be right, and has finally, for his Integrity and Diſſent in Privy Council, forfeited the Honour, and a Salary of £ 6000 Sterling, he enjoyed as Lord Chancellor. The Miniſtry finding themſelves greatly embarraſſed with the juſt Clamours of the People of *England*, for violating their Rights, the former of which was increaſed by the Effect the *American* Non-Importation Agreement had on thoſe employed in that Trade, were not without fear that they could not ſecure a Majority in the then enſuing Parliament, to ſupport their corrupt and arbitrary Meaſures. Several Meetings were therefore held, to aſcertain their Strength, when they found their apprehended Weakneſs too well grounded: In Conſequence of which, the Parliament was prorogued ſundry Times, that they might have Time to deviſe ſome Expedient to get an additional Strength. To effect this, they fell on a Compromiſe with the Repreſentatives of the manufacturing Towns and Counties, that were affected by the *American* Agreements, and promiſed * them to repeal thoſe Acts (as thoſe Members without this could not be managed) if they would ſupport the Meaſures of the Miniſtry. The Bargain was cloſed, the Parliament convenes, and the Duties on the *Britiſh* Manufactures only were taken off, leaving as yet the Duty on Tea, to remain a Teſt of the Right of the Parliament to tax us. This is the united Strain of all our Advices from *England*, on this Matter. Had the Country Members, whoſe Conſtituents were concerned in a partial Repeal, inſiſted with the Minority, on its being Total, it would doubtleſs have been accompliſhed: But expecting that if the Duties were taken off the Articles manufactured in *Britain*, an Exportation of them to *America* would enſue, they meanly did not contend for an intire Relief to the Colonies; which if they had, it would have been attained with the ſame Facility that the partial one was obtained.

The Minority of both Houſes of Parliament, and the Supporters of the Bill of Rights, have declared for us at a Time, when all the Rage of Power is collected againſt them, and they are menaced with Deſtruction for their virtuous Struggles to preſerve the Conſtitution. What do all theſe Conſiderations ſuggeſt to us to do in this Conjuncture? Shall we anſwer the Expectations of the Country Members in *England*, by importing Goods, when they ſordidly contented themſelves only with ſupporting a partial Repeal of our Grievances, and leave the Miniſtry unembarraſſed with the Complaints of the manufacturing Towns, the better to enable them to cruſh the noble and glorious Minority, ſtruggling to preſerve the Liberties of the Empire? Shall we loſe Sight of the Principle on which the Stamp and Revenue Acts were enacted, "*to wit*, to tax us." The Principle on which we oppoſed thoſe Acts? Shall we loſe Sight of the Means that brought about a total Repeal of the former, and a partial of the latter? Shall we be inſtrumental in deſtroying the Unanimity of theſe Colonies, on which, under God, our Safety depends? Shall we forget that we were born free, entitled to the Birthright of *Engliſhmen*, to be taxed by our Repreſentatives, and ignobly ſtoop to be the abject Slaves of a corrupt Miniſtry and their Minions, the moſt corrupt that ever diſgraced the *Britiſh* Nation? Heaven forbid! Stand firm, keep the Non-Importation Agreement inviolate, and the ſame Motives that brought about a partial Repeal, will, if you keep up the Clamours of the Manufacturers, repeal the Acts totally. This is the univerſal Advice of all your Friends in *England*; and when the Veſſel from *Maryland*, with a Cargoe of £ 25,000 Sterling, arrives, together with the *Boſton* Ships, the Miniſtry will be doubly embarraſſed, they will then have the Clamours of the Proprietors of thoſe Goods againſt them; the more they are difficulted in that Proportion, the more will the virtuous Minority in both Houſes of Parliament be ſupported, and with theſe our Cauſe, and the Cauſe of Liberty is ſecure. If they get the Lead we ſhall aſſuredly be reſtored to our juſt Rights and Privileges: But if we ſhould be ſo infatuated and loſt to ourſelves and our Poſterity, as to import Goods either now, or before the Duty on Tea is taken off, we ſhall loſe the Co-operation of the Diſcontent of the *Britiſh* Manufacturers in our Favour, as they will find Sale for their Goods, they will be unconcerned at any Impoſitions we may labour under: And the firſt Colony that violates the Agreement, will draw on it the Reproach of the others. A general Recrimination will enſue, which will lay a Foundation to prevent for the future our joining to oppoſe any Impoſitions our Taſk-Maſters may pleaſe to lay on us.

The Miniſtry will be left to collect all their Force and Vengeance, to cruſh the Friends of Liberty in *England*, and ſuppreſs the noble Ardour which now animates them, and they finding that the *Americans*, on whom they ſo much depended, have deſerted their own Cauſe by bowing their Necks to the Yoke----Shocked at this, with their preſent Embarraſſments at Home, they will loſe their Spirits; their Enemies on the contrary will be encouraged with freſh Vigour, ſo that in all human Probability, the Miniſtry will become victorious. And ſhall we long ſurvive in a State of Freedom, when the Liberties of *England* are buried with the Defeat of the virtuous Combatants for them in *England*? Will the Streams be pure when the Fountain is corrupted? 'Tis impoſſible. So ſure as the Efforts to preſerve the Conſtitution at Home are rendered fruitleſs by our Defection from the Cauſe, ſo ſure ſhall we have Impoſition upon Impoſition laid on us. Hitherto our dry Good Merchants confeſs, that as a Body they have not ſuffered by the Non-Importation Agreement: And ſhall an Apprehenſion of loſing a Profit on that Branch, for one Year at moſt, meanly impel us to act ſo as eventually to enſlave the Empire? God forbid! 'Tis now they are called on to exerciſe their Virtue; if they do not do it, the Public will have Reaſon to conclude, that they entered into the Agreement from ſordid Motives of Gain, if after they have ſold off their Goods at a tolerable Advance, remitted their Debts at 15 to 20 per Cent. Advantage, on every £ 100 Sterling, and got rid of their old Shop-keepers, they incline to import Goods, when the ſame Reaſons exiſt againſt it that firſt brought the Reſtriction about.

What Reparation can be made to the Merchants that came into the Agreement, who had very little Goods on Hand, for their Loſs of Time, if the Agreement is not continued till the Object of it is obtained? What Satisfaction to the Conſumers, for the extra Price they have paid more for the Goods they have purchaſed, than they would have given for them if the Importation had been open, if the End is not attained? Is not this Claſs of the Inhabitants, and ſuch who have ſold the Dry-Good Merchants Bills at a low Exchange, and thereby bore the Loſs attending the Agreement, and who in common with others, have Liberties to be injured or ſecured by the Steps to be taken now, to be conſulted as well as the Importers? Are not the Mechanics, who by their Committee, at the Requeſt of the Merchants, ſupported the Agreement, to be conſulted? Shall Men ſtop a Trade, in the public Eſtimation injurious to the Community, and open it at their Pleaſure, without conſulting thoſe concerned in the Conſequences? How unreaſonable! to ſay no worſe, are the Suggeſtions of thoſe that ſay, none but Importers have a Right to give their Voice on the Subject of breaking or continuing the Agreement! No Man of Senſe will delight in the Loſs of his Neighbour, nor will he withhold his Conſent to import Goods, when all Proſpect of Redreſs from continuing the Non-Importation Agreement is taken away; until then, if any ſuffer, the public Preſervation calls for it, and Oppreſſion can never be reſiſted, without ſome Loſs to Individuals. I am ſorry there ſhould be any; but it could not be expected to be otherwiſe, when the Agreement was firſt entered into. The partial Repeal was expected ſo long ago as Auguſt laſt; and yet, as it was conceived that the Article of Tea might not be explicitly included in our Agreement; and leſt the Merchants in *Britain* ſhould ſend out Goods upon a Repeal of the other Duties, an Explanation, including it more explicitly, was made, to prevent a Pretext to mar the End of the Agreement. The Reaſon of this was, that the Principle which cauſed our Oppoſition to the Stamp and Revenue-Acts, would in that Caſe remain exerciſed on us: For it was not the Value of the Impoſitions we contended for, but Right; therefore the Merchants laudably determined not to import Goods, till a total Repeal took Place. Have theſe Things changed their Nature or Conſequences? Is not the Principle as dangerous to our Liberties now, as it was in Auguſt laſt? Is *American* Liberty of leſs Value than it was then? or are we tired in ſtruggling to ſupport it? Is the Cauſe ſo deſperate or unworthy of Men? If not, what has changed our Views? Is not our Danger, and the Means of our Security the ſame? Is not the holding up the Right of *Britain* to tax us, the expreſs Reaſon for continuing the Duty on Tea? And ſhould not this be a ſufficient Reaſon for continuing our Oppoſition, unleſs we acknowledge her Right? But it may be ſaid, as we cannot hold out another Year, we can now, immediately after the partial Repeal, with a better Grace import Goods, than when we are drove to it by Neceſſity, and come into a new Agreement not to import Tea, leaving the Eaſt-India Company to feel the Loſs of the Sale of it, whoſe Influence with the Commons, will bring about a Repeal of the Duty on that Article. The Anſwer to this is very eaſy: If by our not holding out another Year is meant, that it will be inconvenient to the Merchants, I grant it. But ſurely this Country can hold out to Eternity, without importing Goods from *Britain*. Is the Advantage of a few, and ſome Inconveniences, to be put in Competition by *Engliſhmen* with their Freedom? Who can tell what a Year may bring forth? Beſides, it has been ſhown, that the ſame Means that brought about a partial Repeal, if adhered to, will, by the next Seſſion of Parliament, effect a total Repeal.

And as to a new Agreement reſpecting Tea, thoſe that deal largely in that Article, will not come into ſuch an Engagement. The *Eaſt-India* Compay's Influence with the Commons, procuring a Repeal of the Duty on Tea, from our not importing it, is the moſt idle and futile Reaſon that can be imagined. We have not for near two Years imported any Tea from them; and altho' the Company have had the Co-operation of the Uneaſineſs of the Manufacturers in *England* with them, againſt the Revenue-Acts, yet they have been unable to effect it. Will one Weight in the Scale weigh heaver than that, and one of a greater turn the Balance; Monſtrous Abſurdity! Beſides, the Company will be told, on their Application to the Miniſtry for that Meaſure, that *America* has already given Way, and that a little Time will bring them to a proper Temper; that they muſt not be too urgent for that. If this Point ſhould be gained with *America*, it may in future be ſubjected to Impoſitions in Favour of the Company: Whereas, if inſtead of giving into this puſilanimous Suggeſtion, we remain firm in our Agreement, the Manufacturers, by the next Seſſion, will be louder than they have been in their Clamours, in which they will be joined by the Proprietors of the Goods ſent from *America*; the *Eaſt-India* Company will add to the Complaints; ſo that the preſent Miniſtry, if a virtuous one does not ſupercede them, will be greatly difficulted, and obliged, in order to get rid of ſuch loud Grievances, to repeal the Act, impoſing a Duty on Tea, by which we ſhall be reinſtated in our former happy Condition. This is an Event much to be deſired by every Man that has the Good of his Country at Heart; for which, to a diſintereſted Mind, there is a very promiſing Proſpect. But with thoſe who wiſh this Country to be enſlaved, and ſuch whoſe Intereſt it is to break this ſalutary Agreement, and are regardleſs of Poſterity, theſe Arguments will have no Weight. There have not been wanting of this Claſs, Numbers who have for many Months endeavoured to deſtroy all Confidence betwixt the Colonies, propagating Reports in the Towns in which they reſide, that their Neighbours had violated the Agreement, in order to deſtroy that Confidence and Unanimity, on which our Freedom depends. The Reaſons for this vile Artifice, are very obvious. The Army expect if we ſubmit to *Britiſh* Taxation, a Military Eſtabliſhment will be made in *America*, in which Caſe they will be promoted. All the Officers with the Commiſſion Merchants are greatly intereſted in breaking the Non-Importation Agreement; for ſince it commenced, the Exchange has been falling to this very Day; ſo that inſtead of getting £ 185 Currency, for £ 100 Sterling, they now are obliged to put up with £ 160, and the latter being often reſtricted, in executing their Orders, if the Exchange ſhould not be at a certain Heighth, they loſe their Commiſſions. Theſe Diſadvantages would all be removed on our importing Goods. Many of the Merchants and conſiderable Manufacturers in *England*, have, for ſome time paſt, had Perſons in the Colonies, to ſolicit Orders for their Conſtituents. Theſe, like Flying Fiſh in the *Weſt-Indies*, darting from Sea to Sea, are Flying about from one capital Town on the Continent to the other, practiſing the ſame Arts and Miſrepreſentations with the Army, in order to open the Trade for their Employers; in all which they have too well ſucceeded. Their Reports ought not to be regarded. To this I may add, the diſcouraging Strain in which their Principals from *England*, write to the Continent, to obtain the ſame End. Let not *Americans* be miſled by theſe intereſted and ſelfiſh Men, who have no Poſterity to leave amongſt us. Let us not bring on ourſelves the Execration of Thouſands yet unborn, by bartering away the dear bought Jewel Liberty, purchaſed at the Expence of the Blood and Treaſure of our Anceſtors; but let us uſe every lawful Means in our Power, to hand down to Generations unborn, what has been tranſmitted to us by the ſtern Virtue, and indefatigable Perſeverance of our Fore-Fathers; and that you may nobly imitate them, is the ardent Wiſh of,

A SON OF LIBERTY.

* *This, as well as many concurring Advices from* England, *proves, that notwithſtanding all the former Promiſes of the Miniſtry, which they had no conſtitutional Authority to make, to repeal the Revenue-Acts, they would not have done it, had they not been drove to it by a Kind of Neceſſity, and what little Confidence there is to be put in miniſterial Promiſes.*

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Nottingham, Cheſter county, in the night of the 30th of April laſt, a ſorrel HORSE, with a ſhort black tail, long mane, hanging chiefly on the off ſide, a ſmall white ſpot on the near ſhoulder, the hair much rubbed off his ſides and hips by the gears, and rough round his head, occaſioned by the conſtant wear of a rope halter. He is ſuppoſed to be ſtolen by a certain James Calwell, a Scotſman, by trade a Taylor, of a dark complexion, ſometimes wears his hair tied behind, and commonly wears a ſhort dark cloth garment, between a jacket and a coat, with breeches of the ſame. Whoever ſecures the horſe, and brings the thief to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Two Dollars for the horſe, paid by

¶ DAVID DUNCAN.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Oley townſhip, Berks county, on the 16th of April laſt, a ſervant man, named Simon Fury, a native Iriſhman, about 5 feet 6 inches high, black hair, and ſquints very much; had on, when he went away, a light coloured coat, much wore, a red under jacket, old leather breeches, a pair of old buckles, and ſhoes; a new ſhirt, a half worn wool hat, and took a pair of check trowſers with him. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and brings him to his maſter, ſhall receive THREE POUNDS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by me MARTIN WALTZ.

**** He has got a falſe paſs, and has changed his name to James Robinſon, he is a tanner by trade, and knows ſomething of the ſhoemaker's buſineſs, and in all probability he will work at the ſame, if he gets employ.* §

Philadelphia, May 21, 1770.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away yeſterday morning from the ſubſcribers mill, on Pennypack, an Iriſh ſervant lad, named Hugh Baker, a forward, hearty, active fellow, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, has a tolerable good countenance, rather pale, and when ſpoke to, is apt to move his face to and fro, as well as to keep his body and feet in motion; walks clumſily; he can write and caſt up invoices and accounts; wears remarkably long brown hair, ſometimes tied behind; he may perhaps cut it off, to prevent his being apprehended. Had on, and took with him, a half worn beaver hat, two white ſhirts, one new, the other ſomewhat wore, two pair of ſtriped trowſers, one a ſmall ſtripe, almoſt new, the other a broad ſtripe; two ſhort jackets, one linſey, without ſleeves, with pewter buttons, the other a new lapelled ſerge, lined with white, mohair buttons, and has ſleeves; new ſhoes, and a pair of buckſkin breeches, almoſt new. It is ſuppoſed he has taken ſome money with him, as he has been entruſted with ſelling of goods out of the mill. He was met yeſterday by a perſon coming from Cheſter to Philadelphia, on the road, travelling downwards, with a deſign, as is ſuppoſed, to get on board of the man of war that now lies at New-Caſtle, or ſome veſſel that may be at Reedy Iſland, as he attempted it about twelve months ago. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any goal, ſo that the ſubſcribers may have him again, ſhall be intitled to the above reward, beſides reaſonable charges, from ROBERT and ELLIS LEWIS.

All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

SUPPOSED to be ſtolen on Monday night, the 7th of this inſtant May, from the plantation of Robert Smith, living in Milford Hundred, Cæcil county, Maryland, near the Head of Elk, a lofty ſorrel MARE, 3 years old, about 15 hands high, her legs are all white, a bald face, with a white mane and tail, ſome of the hair trimmed off the near ſide of her mane, trimmed under her jaws, and paſtern joints; ſhe is a natural trotter, and ſhod before. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare and thief, ſhall have the above reward, and for the mare only, ſhall have Three Pounds reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me CHARLES CLENDENIN, miller, on Peque creek. ‡

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to publick sale, on Saturday, the 2d of June, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-House, a certain messuage and lot or piece of ground, situate on the west side of Water-street, between Mulberry-street and Sassafras-street, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on Water-street aforesaid, 57 feet 1 inch and a half, and in depth 19 feet 7 inches; bounded eastward with Water-street aforesaid, southward with a lot whereof this was part, westward with ground now or late of Mary Taggart, and Ruth Webb, and northward with ground late of James Parrock, deceased; subject to the Proprietaries thirds; late the estate of John Doyle; seized and taken in execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, May 18, 1770.

THIS is to notify the Creditors of David Pancoast, late of the Northern Liberties, House-Carpenter, there will be a Distribution made of his Estate, on the first of June next; and any Persons neglecting to bring in their Accounts to the Subscribers by that Day, will be excluded a Dividend.----All Persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to pay, otherwise their Accounts will be immediately put into a Lawyer's Hands. WILLIAM SHIPLEY, LAMBERT CADWALADER, and JOHN SALTAR, Assignees. †

BY Virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Thursday, the 7th Day of June next, on the Premises, a certain Tract or Parcel of Land, situate in Lower Smithfield Township, Northampton County, adjoining the Lands of Garret Brodhead, and containing 150 *Acres, whereof there are about* 8 *Acres cleared, with a good Dwelling-house thereon, and being within Half a Mile of a good Grist-mill and Saw-mill, the Land late the Property of John Smith; seized and taken in Execution, and to be sold by* JOHN JENNINGS, *Sheriff.*

BY Virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Tuesday, the 19th Day of June next, at Easton, in Northampton County, a certain Messuage or Tenement, and Lot of Ground, situate in Northampton-street, in Easton aforesaid. Also an Out-Lot of 5 *Acres of Land, adjoining the said Town; late the Property of Peter Eabler; seized and taken in Execution, and to be sold by* JOHN JENNINGS, *Sheriff.*

Bucks County.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on the 6th day of June, a lot of ten acres of land, in Richland township, on which there is a log house, bounded by Thomas Foulke, and others. At the same time will be sold horses, cows, and household goods; late the property of Jonathan Carr, taken in execution by William Buckman, late Sheriff, and to be sold by

¶ JOSEPH ELLICOTT, *Sheriff.*

Bucks County.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Widow Siddons's, in Newtown, on the 11th day of June next, a messuage or tenement, and plantation, of 132 *acres and a half of land, on which there is a good log-house, barn, and grist-mill, in Upper-Makefield township, bounded by lands of Henry Harvey, Joseph Howell, and others, taken in execution by William Buckman, late Sheriff, and to be sold by* JOSEPH ELLICOTT, *Sheriff.* ¶

To be sold by public vendue, on the 15th day of June, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon,

A PLANTATION, pleasantly situated in Londonderry township, Chester county, containing 273 acres of good land, about 120 acres cleared, and under good fence, 25 acres of good watered meadow made, and 40 more may be made and watered, there being a good stream sufficient for a mill, the race has been lately levelled, and has 24 feet fall; the improvements are a good stone house, two stories high, well finished, a good log barn and stable, two orchards, one very large, containing 300 trees of the best kinds of fruit, a large garden, paled in, a joiner's shop, and other out-houses. Said plantation lies convenient to several places of worship, mills and landings, being but 20 miles from Wilmington, Newport, and Christiana Bridge, &c. The purchaser may have large time to pay the purchase money, clear of interest, on giving bonds and security. Any person wanting to view said plantation any time before the day of sale, may apply to the subscriber, or to John Kinkead, jun. near the said place. JOHN NEWBY. §

Newtown Township, Chester County, May 8, 1770.

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE,

On the eighth Day of June next,

THAT valuable Tract or Piece of LAND, containing 60 Acres, so often described and advertised, both in Dutch and English, in Prose and Verse, therefore, I think it is in a Manner needless here to insert a further full Description of all its Buildings, Meadows, Orchards, Woods, &c. let every one come and see for themselves, if they please. The Sale to begin about Two o'Clock in the Afternoon (it being the sixth Day of the Week) where the Conditions will be made known, and Possession immediately given, by WILLIAM THOMAS. ¶

AS the Subscriber intends leaving off House-keeping, will be sold by public Vendue, on Monday, the 4th Day of June next, at her Dwelling-house in Front-street, between Walnut and Chestnut-streets, right opposite Mr. William Allison's, all her HOUSHOLD FURNITURE. Also a young likely NEGROE MAN, if not sold before at private Sale, that understands all Kinds of House-work, can wait on a Table, and is a tolerable good Cook.

GRACE HARVEY.

TO be sold by the Subscriber, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tuesday, the 19th Day of June next, on the Premises,

THAT valuable Stand for a Merchant's Shop, known by the Name of New-Market; about the Distance of 2 Miles from Princetown, in the Jerseys, and equally convenient for the Transportation of Goods from Trenton or Brunswick, on which is a commodious Dwelling-house, 40 Feet square, finished, a good Kitchen, Ware-house, Barn, Barrack, Stables, Garden, &c. all in good Repair. The Improvements will be sold with two Acres of Land, on which they stand, or with fifty Acres of Land, adjoining the said two Acres, near twenty thereof Meadow Ground, as may best suit the Purchaser. Bonds on Interest, well secured, will be accepted for the Purchase Money, and an indisputable Title given by EZEKIEL FORMAN. ¶

New-Jersey, May 13, 1770.

TWENTY-FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from their master, living in the south ward of New-Brunswick, in East New-Jersey, two servant men, one named Habbakkuk Eastwood, is remarkable in having a crooked leg by being broke, has a scar on his cheek, and sometimes has an impediment in his speech, is middle sized, has grey eyes, and brown curled hair; he had with him a mixed grey coat, with light coloured lining, and another coat with green lining and gilt buttons, a flannel vest, and leather breeches; he served an apprenticeship to a weaver near Burlington, and has many friends who may help him to a pass and money; the other named John Nicolls, a short well set man, grey eyed, broad faced, of a sandy complexion, and has rediish brown hair and beard, speaks low, and seemingly through his nose; had on, a blue coat, with pale binding, and green lining, red jacket, and sheepskin breeches; says he has been 7 years in the country; it is supposed he will be assisted by friends in Pennsylvania. Any person apprehending either, and securing them in any goal, so as their master may get them, shall have Twelve Dollars for each, and reasonable charges, paid by

† ROBERT MAGEE.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscribers, living in York county, near Wright's Ferry, a Negroe man, called Moses Grimes, about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, his head is a little bald, very talkative, a great liar, this country born, and will pass for a free Negroe; had on a felt hat, a blanket coat, broken about the arm and shoulder, old tow linen shirt, a pair of tow trowsers, and old shoes. Likewise went off in company with the above Negroe, Jacob Davis, who is an apprentice to Henry Davis, is a mason by trade, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well set, black hair, and full faced; had on, when he went away, an old felt hat, old blue coat, much broken about the sleeves, a blue jacket, the back parts much lighter coloured than the fore parts, a new sheepskin apron, a pair of new striped trowsers, new shoes, pieced on one of the toes, a pair of half worn ash-coloured lincey breeches; he took with him a mason's hammer and trowel. Whoever apprehends the above runaways, and secures them, so that their masters may have them again, shall receive Three Pounds reward for both, or Thirty Shillings for each, with reasonable charges. THOMAS MINSHALL, and HENRY DAVIS. ‖ 6*W. May* 8, 1770.

Lancaster Goal, April 5, 1770.

THIS Day was committed to my Custody, on Suspicion of being a runaway Servant, a certain JOHN REED, who, on his own Confession, says, he belongs to George Stroud, of the Forks of Brandywine, in Chester County. His Master, if any he has, is desired to come, pay Charges, and take him away; otherwise he will be sold out for his Fees, in 3 *Weeks from the* 9*th day of May,* 1770, *by me* GEORGE EBERLY, *Goaler.* ‡

ANY Person that has lost a large dark bay Gelding, with a small Star in his Face, bob Tail, and cut Mane, paces a slow Travel, trots, and is branded on the off Buttock MB, *may have him, on proving Property, and paying reasonable Charges, by applying to James Pobjaw, at Captain Patterson's, on Juniata, in Cumberland County.* ¶

RICHARD DICKINSON,

Silk and Stuff Shoemaker, at the Sign of the Crown and Shoe, in Fourth-street, adjoining the Friends Burying-Ground, and nearly opposite the Academy,

TAKES this Method to inform the Public, that he makes and sells all Kinds of Silk and Stuff Shoes, in the best and neatest Manner; those who may please to favour him with their Custom, may depend on having their Work done according to order. A good Workman, that is a sober Man, will meet with Encouragement, by applying as above.

To be SOLD, and may be entered on immediately,

A CERTAIN tract or parcel of woodland, situate, lying and being, in the Township of Plumsted, in the county of Bucks, containing near 60 acres, be the same more or less, on the road between Plumsted Meeting and Delaware river; bounded by lands of James and Joseph Shaw, and others; the whole tract well timbered, and a good stream of water runs through the same, whereby a large quantity of the best meadow ground may be made; the upland is equally good, of a very fine soil; the title for the same is indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase the said tract and premises, may know the terms of sale, by applying to the subscriber, living near Abington Meeting-House, or to John Lukens, living in Horsham, in the county of Philadelphia. THOMAS GRIGGS. ‖

RUN away, on the 27th day of March last, from the subscriber, living in Charles-Town township, Chester county, in Pennsylvania, a servant girl, named REBECCAH CAWOOD, about 14 years of age, well grown, with light brown hair, grey eyes, down look, walks clumsy; had on, and took with her, a tight linsey jacket, two loose short gowns, the one striped linsey, the other striped linen, 3 linsey petticoats, one of them new, black yarn stockings, good shoes, leather heels, tied with strings, a black silk whale-bone bonnet. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that her master may have her again, shall have Three Pounds reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me JONATHAN WELLS.

*** It is suspected she was inticed away by some evil-minded person, and conveyed to a distance. ¶

WHEREAS I, the Subscriber, have given several Bonds, unto Mr. Jacob Whoghtes, in Chester County, for Land which I have bought of him, and the said Land is not as good as he said; therefore I forewarn all persons not to take any Assignment of said Bonds, for I will not pay any of them. *May* 9, 1770. ADAM OECHSLEIN. ‖

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the Subscriber, living in East-Caln, Chester County, the 12th of this instant May, an English Servant Man, named JOHN WHITE, about 21 *Years of Age,* 5 *Feet* 4 *or* 5 *Inches high, slim made, swarthy Complexion, short black Hair, and a small Scar on one of his Cheeks: Had on, when he went away, a large brown homespun Jacket, black and white under Jacket, coarse homespun Shirt, Leather Breeches, brown Stockings, and strong Shoes. He took with him a small brown Mare, a natural Trotter, Mane hangs on both Sides, and short, shod before, and between* 12 *and* 13 *Hands high. Whoever takes up and secures the said Servant and Mare, shall have the above Reward, or Forty Shillings for the Man, and Twenty Shillings for the Mare, with reasonable Charges, paid by me* CURTIS LEWIS. ¶

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 5th of April last, from the subscriber, living in East Whiteland, Chester county, a Negroe man, named PEDRO, about 27 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, a well set, stout, active, lively fellow, very mannerly when abroad, talks poor English, being brought up among the Spaniards: Had on, when he went away, a blue nap cloath coat, with yellow metal buttons, and red lining, a calicoe jacket, a fine castor hat, half worn, a fine white shirt, one homespun ditto, a pair of trowsers, with a pair of good buckskin breeches under them, brown yarn stockings, a pair of ribbed ditto, one pair of shoes, half soaled, a pair of plated buckles, one silk cap, one linen ditto, ruffled, &c. But as he is a crafty, subtle fellow, it is likely he will change his cloaths in many respects, if not his name. Whoever takes up and secures the above Negroe, in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

ROBERT POWELL.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid against harbouring or carrying off said Negroe, at their peril. ‡ 5s. Tbc.

FIVE POUNDS Reward,

MADE his escape from the subscriber, constable of Paxtang, the evening of the 8th of this instant May, a certain John O Bryan, about 5 *feet* 7 *inches high, swarthy complexion, down look, has a stoop, and walks heavy and shuffling with his feet, about* 40 *years of age; had on at the time, a light coarse cloth coat, coarse tow trowsers, blue yarn stockings, old shoes, with strings, and a middling felt hat; has long blackish curled hair, long thin visage; he stole a light bay horse, about* 15 *hands high,* 5 *years old, both hind feet white, and a little white on the inside of one of his fore feet, a bright star in his forehead; also a saddle, bridle, saddle-bags, and a light coloured great coat. Whoever takes up said thief, and horse, &c. so that the owner may have them again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Twenty Shillings for the horse only, with reasonable charges, paid by*

¶ HUGH MONTGOMERY.

ALL Persons who have any Demands against the Estate of Captain John Singleton, late of Newark, in New-Castle County, deceased, are desired to send in their Accounts according to Law, that they may be settled; and all those indebted to the Estate, are requested to discharge their Accounts immediately, to ELIZABETH SINGLETON, and THOMAS LUNN, Executors. ¶

Philadelphia, March 27, 1770.

THE Subscribers take this Method of informing the Public, that they have taken and entered upon, those large and commodious Stables, lately occupied by Mr. George Kemble, in Sixth-street, between Market and Chestnut-streets, and as they are fitted up in a neat Manner, they hope to merit the Applause of their Customers. They flatter themselves, that the Friends of the said Mr. Kemble, will be pleased to continue their Horses with them; which Favours will be most gratefully acknowledged, and they doubt not of giving the greatest Satisfaction to their Employers; and are the Public's most obedient humble Servants,

JOHN PERKINS, JOHN METCALFE.

N. B. They continue their Stable in Miner-street, near the above Stables, where the BELLSIZE ARABIAN and GRANBY are now kept. †

Lancaster, May 2, 1770.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Allison, Esq; late of Donnegall township, in Lancaster county, deceased, are desired to be punctual in their payments to the subscribers, executors to said estate, on or before the first Tuesday in June next, otherwise they may expect to be proceeded against according to law, without respect to persons; and all those having any demands against said estate, are desired to bring the same to the executors, before the said day, that they may be adjusted, as the executors are at that time under an absolute necessity of making a final settlement of the said estate with the Register, and Orphan's Court. JAMES ANDERSON, and JOSEPH CANDOUR, Executors. §

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

ON Sunday, the 15th of this instant April, was broke open the House of the Subscriber, in the Northern Liberties, near Miss Norris's, and was taken out the following Clothes, viz. A brown nap Surtout, almost new, a blue and white spotted Everlasting Jacket, a Pair of Buckskin Breeches, several Pair of Stockings, some Check Shirts, and striped Trowsers, a Holland Apron, three black Silk Handkerchiefs, and sundry other Things. Whoever secures said Thief, so as he may be brought to Justice, and the Clothes had again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by EZRA CARY.

N. B. The same Evening, a Man, who appeared to be one Abraham Murray, who had left the House the same Morning, was seen to have some of the same Clothes with him, and some of them on him, but much too little for him; he is a lusty Irish Man, he had wore an old light coloured Surtout and Jacket, old Leather Breeches, a brown Wig, and a flopping Hat. ¶

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Uwchland township, Chester county, on the 30th day of March last, a convict servant man, named Richard Fletcher, a well set fellow, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, he has a scald head, and wears a pitched cap, to cure it; has a very bold look; had on, when he went away, a lightish coloured cloth coat and breeches, a short jacket, white wool stockings, and half worn shoes. Whoever takes up said servant, and brings him home, or secures him in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me GEORGE PHIPPS.

N. B. It is thought he is gone to Shamokin. §

STRAYED away, on the 19th of last month, from the subscriber, living on the plantation of the late Richard Finney, deceased, in Oxford township, Philadelphia county, a dark brown MARE, six years old this spring, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, no brand nor ear-mark, the off hoof a little crooked, some white hairs in her tail. Whoever takes up said mare, and brings her to the subscriber, shall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

† JOHN MIRES.

STOLEN from the plantation where the subscriber lives, near the Three Bridges, in Talbot county, Maryland, on Friday night, the 13th of April last, a light bay MARE, between 13 and 14 hands high, docked remarkably short, her head is long, and her ears are large, resembling the ears of a mule, the hair is worn off her thighs with the plow traces, she is tender mouthed, and was low in flesh when stolen away, she is not branded, unless done since she was stolen, nor hath any white about her. Whoever takes up and secures said mare, and gives intelligence thereof, so that the owner gets her again, shall have Thirty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by WILLIAM BLAKE.

N. B. Said *William Blake* will give Three Pounds for apprehending the thief, that he may be brought to justice. §

THREE POUNDS Reward.

ABSCONDED from his bail, May 1, 1770, a certain Michael Bradley; he came from Ireland about 2 or 3 years ago; he is supposed to be between 30 and 40 years of age, sandy complexion, well set; had on, a green jacket, ozenbrigs shirt and frock, leather breeches, old felt hat, cocked up. Whoever secures the said Michael Bradley, in any of his Majesty's goals, or brings him to the subscriber, near Mount-Holly, in Burlington county, New-Jersey, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me

¶ JOHN HILLIARD.

JOHN HALES,

BEGS Leave to acquaint the PUBLIC, that he has opened a new LIVERY-STABLE in Lombard-street, between Front and Second-streets. Those Gentlemen, who will be pleased to encourage him, may depend upon the utmost Care, and best Accommodations; and he will be thankful to them for their Favours. ¶

York County, April 25, 1770.

WHEREAS David Kennedy executed two bonds to Richard Baird, bearing date May 5, 1766, for £ 100 each; the one payable in May 1770, and the other in May 1771; which bonds were given in consideration for land agreed to be conveyed to said Kennedy. These are therefore to forewarn all persons from taking any assignment on said bonds, as the subscriber will not pay the bonds, until a conveyance is made to him of said land. DAVID KENNEDY. ⊖

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN, on the night of the 26th of April last, from the subscriber, in Exeter township, Berks county, a dark brown HORSE, about 7 years old, 5 feet 2 inches high, has a small star in his forehead, short mane and bob tail, a high back, a small saddle-mark, is shod before; he paces and trots, and is supposed to be branded M. S. though not plain. Whoever takes up and secures the said horse, so as the owner may have him again, shall receive Forty Shillings reward, and if the thief is also taken up and secured, so as he may be brought to justice, Twenty Shillings farther, and reasonable charges, paid by CHRISTIAN WICKS. ¶

TO BE LETT,

A SMALL two Story Brick HOUSE, in a pleasant Part of this City, and quiet Neighbourhood. None but sober orderly People need apply. Enquire of the Printers. Tf.